

SDP protest widens split over merger

Leading members attack Owen's ballot resolution

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Eighty-two SDP parliamentary candidates underlined the divisions existing in the party yesterday when they protested that the wording of a ballot paper over the question of a merger with the Liberals was unfairly rigged.

The candidates wrote to Mrs Shirley Williams, their president, on the eve of the SDP national committee meeting to take a stand against a resolution framed by the party's MPs and backed by Dr David Owen, its leader.

Their letter says that the resolution, which talks of the abolition of the SDP if mem-

bers vote in favour of the merger, had been drawn up "in such a way as to prejudice the outcome" of the proposed ballot of the SDP's 60,000 members.

Mrs Williams has called for the question to be put "fairly" to the membership.

Mr Tom Burke, the candidate for Surbiton and one of the organizers of the letter, said yesterday: "There is a very strong feeling that the national campaign was ser-

Alliance "bungled election effort"

ewed up by some people and those same people are screwing up the aftermath."

With the SDP/Liberal Party Alliance in growing disarray, the national committee meeting today could either rupture the two-party Alliance, still further, or drive Dr David Owen, the party's leader, towards the political wilderness.

Dr Owen, in a letter sent to SDP candidates on Saturday, said: "I have no intention of being persuaded to become a member of a merged party. Though I am flattered by expressions of support to lead a merged party it is not for me."

He also warned the membership that if they voted in favour of a merger with the Liberals they would have to do it without him as leader. "If they win a ballot, it will, I imagine, be for them to negotiate with the Liberals," he said.

Dr Owen is effectively presenting his party with a choice between fusion with the Liberals and his continued leadership.

Mr Bill Rodgers, a member of the "Gang of Four", yesterday accused Dr Owen of putting a pistol to the party's head. Mr Dick Taverne, another leading member, has accused him of "going down the path of blackmail".

The Liberal Party, with 17 MPs against the SDP's five, is virtually united in backing Mr David Steel's call for a full merger but the Social Democrats are split.

Although Dr Owen has the backing of the other four SDP

MPs, the other three members who founded the party — Mr Roy Jenkins, Mrs Williams and Mr Rodgers — are all in favour of a merger and are said to be ready to campaign for it if a ballot is agreed on today.

Dr Owen can usually count on a clear majority to back him in the national committee but he will face bitter opposition today. The Liberals, with the support of Mrs Williams, are calling for identical resolutions on the merger question to be put to members of both parties and big effort is being made to achieve that aim.

Efforts were also being made, both publicly and privately, to drag Dr Owen and his parliamentary colleagues back from the brink.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that it was not a question of "folding up" the SDP and asking them to join the Liberal Party but to bring together the best elements of both parties.

He insisted that there was great pressure from the grassroots for the two parties to get into "a collective streamlined organization" and it had to be done now.

"He can be persuaded. It takes sometimes a bit of patience. I hope his friends in both parties will persuade him that really this is a natural and essential development for the Alliance and that he should be part of it."

Privately, Mr Steel is understood to be deeply angered by what he sees as an attempt by Dr Owen to exercise a personal veto over the merger question.

Yesterday Mr Steel insisted that there was no merit at all in doing things the way the SDP leadership wanted with seats being settled one year, policies another and the leadership in yet another.

"That is a recipe for a long war of attrition."

Mr Steel agreed that the Alliance was in a mess. "I don't deny that it does not look very good this Sunday morning. But it is important that the two parties sort this out now."

Gould has pick of front bench posts

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Mr Bryan Gould may be given the choice of becoming Shadow Chancellor or taking over Mr Denis Healey's mantle as Shadow Foreign Secretary on Mr Neil Kinnock's revamped front bench.

As campaign co-ordinator the MP for Dagenham won praise for the way he acted as the party's front man during the election. It is now expected he may be given the pick of Labour's front bench posts.



Mr Bryan Gould: Has pick of Shadow Cabinet posts

Mr Gould and Mr John Smith were considered the main contenders for the job of Shadow Chancellor when it became known that Mr Roy Hattersley was likely to head another department this session. But Mr Healey's announcement last week that he is returning to the back benches leaves the way open for Mr Kinnock to be generous to both men.

Nominations for the Shadow Cabinet close on Wednesday and speculation is high at Westminster that Mr David Blunkett, the blind MP for Sheffield Brightside, will make an early entrance on to Labour's front bench.

He made a powerful maiden speech within hours of the new Parliament opening, but is thought to be the only member of the new intake of Labour MPs likely to be in the Shadow Cabinet this time round.

Mr John Cunningham and Mr Gerald Kaufman are expected to be given departmental posts where the Government is bringing in major reforms.



The Princess of Wales guiding her two sons, Prince William (right) and Prince Henry, at Windsor Great Park yesterday, where their father was playing in the Jaipur Trophy polo tournament (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Vital day for 'abuse' children

By Peter Davenport

Attempts to resolve the child abuse controversy on Tyneside will be taken before the courts and Parliament this week.

Today lawyers representing the families of at least 20 children who have been made wards of court will argue that medical findings are incorrect and that the youngsters should be allowed home while a full investigation is completed.

Two local MPs, one Labour and the other Conservative, who yesterday repeated their call for the suspension of the two consultant paediatricians at the centre of the affair, intend to raise the matter in Parliament.

Mr Stuart Bell, the Labour MP for Middlesbrough, intends to raise the cases during today's debate on the Queen's Speech.

He is also to discuss them in a meeting arranged with ministers at the Department for Health and at the Home Office.

His Conservative colleague in the neighbouring Langbaurgh constituency, Mr Richard Holt MP, yesterday repeated his call for the suspension of Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt of Middlesbrough General Hospital despite a decision of their employers, the Northern Regional Health Authority, to reject Mr Bell's earlier, similar demand.

Mr Holt called for an independent assessment of all 202 cases referred into care in

Continued on page 20, col 8

GPs call for right to refuse Aids carriers treatment

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Doctors will call this week for the right to be able to refuse to treat a patient who is HIV positive (a carrier of the Aids virus) if the patient does not consent to that information being passed on to other medical professionals.

Doctors from the Brighton and Cuckfield branch of the British Medical Association have proposed a motion to be debated at the BMA's annual representative meeting in Brighton this week, stating that it is a doctor's professional duty to ensure that all information relating to a patient is made available to any other doctor involved in that patient's care.

"The patient's consent should normally be sought, but where this is refused it is not unethical for a doctor to decline to continue with the patient's management."

However, the secretary of the British Medical Association, Dr John Havard, made it clear yesterday that the BMA council would oppose the motion, due to be debated on Thursday.

"In this case we would support the General Medical Council's view that it is unethical for a doctor to refuse treatment on the grounds of any illness, and Aids should not be an exception," Dr Havard said.

However, BMA leaders are likely to support another motion also concerning the confidentiality of information

relating to Aids. The motion states that if a patient is found to be HIV positive the patient's GP and other medical professionals involved in the direct care of that patient should be informed.

Dr Havard made it clear that that should be with the patient's consent and he indicated that the council would not support the whole of the motion, which also called for information to be given to all health professionals sharing in the patient's care.

A further motion to be debated this morning calls on the British Medical Association to accept that a comprehensive health service free at the point of need is no longer economically feasible, and that alternative methods of financing the NHS should be considered.

The composite motion, which reflects calls from doctors in Brighton, North-east Thames and Northampton, was quickly knocked down yesterday by Dr Havard who made it plain that the council would oppose the motion.

"It is the policy of the BMA that there should be a National Health Service free at the point of delivery," he said.

"The BMA is committed to the NHS and we will do all we can to save the NHS."

Culture of crisis, page 16

Three US soldiers dead in training ground blast

By Our Foreign Staff

Three American soldiers were killed and up to 30 injured in an explosion at a US training ground in West Germany yesterday.

US military officials and West German police said the blast happened during a drill on handling explosives at Hohenfels near Regensburg in southern Germany. Terrorist involvement was ruled out.

A spokesman at the US Army 5th Corps headquarters in Frankfurt said the accident occurred during normal demolition training. All the dead and injured were men of the 11th Armoured Cavalry Regiment.

Two of the victims were dead on arrival at local hospitals, and the third died soon after. Twelve soldiers were in hospital last night suffering from various injuries, but no information on their conditions was available. The spokesman said a team of US Army safety experts was investigating the accident.

The spokesman said the explosion involved neither chemical nor nuclear weapons, nor was it due to a terrorist attack.

"The men were using normal explosive material in a routine demolition exercise," he said.

At food stalls representing the wares of the 12, stallholders in ethnic get-up offered the culinary delights of Europe, from Portugal's *vinho verde* to Germany's *lockenwa* and Britain's *chesses*.

It was the kind of thing, in other

Chun set to consider reforms

Despite weekend clashes, the South Korean Government is expected soon to make concessions to the Opposition.

The central committee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party meets today to examine the options. Television news said that several approaches were being considered.

The press believes that if there is no compromise by September the Government may dissolve the National Assembly and call a general election.

Report and Kim Dae Jung interview, page 7

Tighter Opec quotas likely to lift oil price

From David Young, Vienna

World oil prices, oil company share prices and Britain's revenues from the North Sea are expected to start rising today in the wake of Opec's decision to tighten its output quota system by more than expected during the coming winter.

The cartel decided that its previous plan to increase output to 16.6 million barrels a day from the beginning of next month and 18.3 million from October 1 took a too optimistic view of demand this winter.

It has decided that the 16.6 million barrel figure will run for the full six months, prompting oil traders in Vienna to predict tighter supplies.

The markets in London and New York had expected a new agreement, and on Friday, the North Sea oil price moved to more than \$19 a barrel, while West Texas Intermediate crude topped \$20. A rising North Sea oil price will bring increased taxation and royalty earnings for the Government.

Britain has refused to co-operate with Opec in cutting output to restore the supply-demand balance on the world markets. Norway, on the other hand, has agreed to limit the pace of new developments after meeting Opec ministers.

In an attempt to improve relations with non-Opec producers such as Norway, the Soviet Union, Oman, Mexico and Egypt, Opec has instructed five senior ministers to visit these countries soon to continue discussions.

Mr Rikwani Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister and Opec president, is expected in London today but he has no intention of seeking a meeting with Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary.

"What is the point in going to see him when Britain has no intention of changing its policy?" asked Mr Lukman.

"I will not be asking for a meeting and I don't expect an

invitation to the Department of Energy," he added.

Mr Lukman said the new agreement would help Opec maintain its present price structure, but it appears the organization has adopted a policy of preparing to follow the spot market upwards. It has formed a committee to monitor the activities on the spot markets and will call a full meeting when Opec spot and contract prices move more than \$2 apart.

Sheikh Ali Al-Khalifa al Sabbah, the Kuwaiti oil minister, is particularly anxious that Opec should have a formula for keeping the two prices within a \$2 range so that long-term contracts remain attractive to the large oil companies, while also allowing the spot market to dictate the pace of price rises. This way Opec can improve its revenues without laying itself open to charges, particularly from the US, of attempting to dictate world energy policies.

The new agreement, say traders, will put Opec back in the driving seat when forecasts show it will return to being the dominant world supplier in about five years' time.

Opec has also appointed a committee to cut down on over-production by some members, notably one of the United Arab Emirates, but Iraq will not be covered by the agreement. Iraq is planning to open a new pipeline to the Mediterranean.

Mr Tom Miskell, an oil analyst with Hoare Govett, the broker, said: "This agreement confirms our suspicions that Opec intends to follow the spot markets upwards in \$2 stages and that North Sea oil will be more than \$20 a barrel on a regular basis by the end of this year."

"This is good news for those oil companies that have not had access to refineries and not been able to take advantage of cheap oil to cancel out losses made on exploration and production."

Solid growth predicted for next four years

Britain can look forward to four more years of solid economic growth without running into bad problems with the balance of payments or inflation, the London Business School forecasts today.

Output will rise by more than 3 per cent this year and by between 2.5 and 3 per cent thereafter. Inflation should fall to 3.3 per cent this year, the LBS says, then edge back over 4 per cent by the end of the decade in line with world trends.

But Mr John Major, in his first speech as Chief Secretary to the Treasury, warned yes-

terday that there would be no let-up in restraint on public spending.

"We must not let the growing strength of the economy delude us into thinking that restraint of public expenditure is unnecessary, for it was that restraint which has produced that strength," he said.

"Our manifesto contains many radical proposals, particularly for education, housing and the regeneration of inner cities. But it will be clear from the Queen's Speech that there can be no blank cheques."

Details, page 21

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Portfolio

- There is £16,000 to be won in next weekend's Portfolio Gold weekly competition, double the usual amount because there was no winner on Saturday.
- Saturday's £4,000 daily prize was shared by three readers. Details page 3.
- There is a further £4,000 to be won in today's competition. Portfolio list page 24.

Share rush

As the City's new issue boom continues, investors have put up £1.3 billion for £31 million of shares in Caradon, makers of bathroom suites. Page 21

Degree awards

Degrees awarded by the University of Durham are published today. Page 33

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NEWS SUMMARY

Elgin seen as a noble saviour

New evidence which paints Lord Elgin as the saviour of the Parthenon marbles, which he shipped from Athens to London in the early nineteenth century, is contained in a letter to be sold at Sotheby's on July 23.

Sotheby's clearly believes it helps to undermine the Greek Government's case for the restitution of the marbles, now in the British Museum.

The letter is from Elgin's chaplain, Philip Hunt, who details the affair and states: "Every marble I know to be in Lord Elgin's possession was rescued from a situation that exposed it to imminent danger, and that it is to his preserving exertions we owe the preservation of so many valuable productions of sculpture and architecture."

Poisoned Bombs in food find Wales

Contaminated food has been found at a second Safeway store in Scotland, police said yesterday.

The store has not been named and Mr Ron Brown, Labour MP for Leith, said he will be raising the matter in Parliament with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland.

"I think Safeway should now tell their customers which store is involved, especially as I understand the discovery was made some days ago. I have constituents who are extremely alarmed."

Army bomb disposal experts yesterday made safe two incendiary devices believed to have been planted by Welsh extremists.

One was found in a plastic bag on a housing estate at Abergele, Clwyd, after a tip-off to police. The other was discovered two hours later in a haversack outside a tax office at Porthmadog, Gwynedd, 60 miles away.

No one has yet claimed responsibility, but detectives believe that the fire-bombs may have been planted by members of the same group.

Surrogate Bill soon

The Government plans to bring in a Bill later this session making it a criminal offence for a mother to give birth to a child for another woman.

The long-awaited legislation on human embryo research is also expected to back research on test-tube babies up to 14 days after fertilization and the introduction of strict, statutory controls on all embryo experiments.

The White Paper and the Bill will provide Mr John Moore with his first parliamentary test since becoming Secretary of State for Social Services.

Menuhin is suing

Sir Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, is claiming £197,858 damages against the London surveyors, George Trollope and Sons, over supervision of a building contract at his £1 million house in Chester Square, Belgravia.

Sir Yehudi, aged 71, has issued a High Court writ claiming that Trollope's engaged builders to do the work for £124,000 in 1983. The final bill was £438,000.

He claims £197,858 as the amount by which contractors were overpaid due to "excessive valuation". Trollope is contesting the claim.



Model flying record

Two decades of competitive effort were rewarded over the weekend when Mr Paul Eisner took the world speed record for 2.5cc control line model aircraft with a flight timed at 312kph (194mph).

The previous record, held by the Soviet Union, was beaten by 14kph (9mph) subject to ratification.

Mr Eisner, aged 32, of West Ewell, Surrey, has been flying model aircraft for 30 years.

He designed the aircraft, which took the record at a model flying site in Wigan, Greater Manchester.

Speelman seizes chess lead

By Raymond Keene Chess Correspondent

Jon Speelman, the reigning British chess champion, has brilliantly seized the lead in the world championship qualifying inter-zonal tournament in Subotica, Yugoslavia.

In the fourth round, Speelman defeated one of his main rivals, the former world semi-finalist Zoltan Ribli of Hungary. Speelman now leads the field with three points from four games.

Nigel Short, aged 21, from Bolton, Britain's other representative in the tournament, suffered a fourth round setback when he lost to the grandmaster Gyula Sax of Hungary.

Short is, however, still well placed with 2½ pts from four games. Meanwhile, the International Chess Federation has announced that the British Master, Glenn Flear, has been confirmed as Britain's 11th grandmaster.

There were no British grandmasters 12 years ago, but England is now challenging the USSR for the leading position in world chess.

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The five urban development corporations that are to spearhead the Government's campaign to regenerate the inner cities, a project that is regarded as Mrs Margaret Thatcher's priority in her third term, are ready to start work.

The corporations have been modelled on those used in the docklands projects in London and Merseyside, where the results have, so far, been very different.

The London Docklands Development Corporation has been a spectacular success, attracting £1.5 billion of private investment for £283 million of public money, but its location and the determination of the Government that it should succeed gave it the best chance.

In contrast Merseyside has spent £128 million of public money on its scheme, which has had successes in the form of the 1984 International Garden Festival and the refurbishment of the Albert Dock complex, but it has attracted only about £30 million of private money.

However, even on Mer-

Liberal president's book takes lid off muddle Alliance 'bungled' election effort

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

An attack on the conduct of the SDP/Liberal election campaign, written by Mr Des Wilson, the Liberal Party president, is published today as the two Alliance parties argue over a possible merger.

The book will compound the troubles of the Alliance, already riven by disagreements.

In his book Mr Wilson discloses fundamental differences between Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel.

He complains that the Alliance faced a big obstacle in failing to unite around a message that the two Davids could both passionately believe in, and says that the Alliance entered the election without any clear strategy.

Mr Wilson, who was a member of the Alliance Planning Group, the executive arm of the campaign committee, which was chaired alternately by Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel, tells in diary form a story of amateurish incompetence, bungled planning and lack of coherent aims which will further damage the Alliance cause and infuriate members of both parties.

Mr Wilson described the "shambles" at the dress rehearsal for his campaign team on the night of Sunday May 17 - polling day minus 25.

"An engineer was still trying to sort out the telephone, bells were ringing all over the building, and telephone lights were flashing on and off but when you picked the receiver up there was no one there."

Dr Owen and his supporters in the SDP will see the book as a propaganda exercise by the Liberal president, a persistent advocate of merger, to demonstrate that two heads are definitely not better than one for the Alliance.

The book, *Battle for Power*, contains sharp criticism of Dr Owen's personality, although it praises many of his contributions to the election battle. It also paints a picture of the two parties embarking on the election without any clear idea of the message they wanted to put across.

Mr Wilson discloses that the central planning group for the Alliance was constantly wrong-footed by the two Alliance leaders making up policy

initiatives as they went along in their battle buses at opposite ends of the country.

He says that at one stage the planners were so infuriated that Mr John Pardo, the Alliance campaign manager, had to tell the two party leaders on behalf of the campaign team: "I don't care what you say, as long as you are both saying the same thing."

The Liberal president says of Dr Owen: "He had at times in the past barely concealed his view of many Liberals as naive, woolly, lacking in appetite for power and responsibility."

"He was abrasive and impatient. He could be devastatingly dismissive of other's opinions, arrogant and moody. These characteristics did not endear him to many of his own party, let alone Liberals."

Mr Wilson said the main problem was Dr Owen's obsession with defence. "Owen barely disguised his view that he knew what he was talking about and that 90 per cent of Liberals - and probably 90 per cent of the rest of the population - did not."

Mr Wilson confirms that private opinion polls for the Alliance suggested the *Spitting Image* television programme did real damage to Mr Steel by its sketches depicting him as the puppet of Dr Owen.

Typical of the muddle depicted by Mr Wilson is the story chronicled on Sunday, May 24, when journalists were briefed after the Alliance leadership met to consider their tactics following a disastrous first 10 days of the campaign.

Mr Wilson says that Mr Pardo did not realize that the two leaders had given interviews earlier in the day.

"Thus we had the ludicrous position of Dr Owen appearing first to say that we would keep up our attack on the Tories, and then Pardo saying that our policy was to attack nobody, but rather to present our own policies positively."

Mr Wilson's book makes plain the differences between the two leaders, with Mr Steel much less ready than Dr



The Alliance campaign headquarters early in the election - the dress rehearsal was a complete shambles, according to Mr Des Wilson, the Liberal president, in his book.

Owen to talk about aiming for a hung parliament and the Liberals highly reluctant to discuss defence, which Dr Owen saw as an important question. Mr Wilson accuses him of having an overriding obsession with the subject.

Dr Owen's reaction to the Tory manifesto, which accused the Alliance of being unilateralists and fellow travellers along with the Labour Party, "is likely to put defence on top of the election agenda, not exactly where we want it", Mr Wilson recorded on May 19.

He chronicles too the Alliance leaders' decision, which he now admits was a mistake, to dismiss Labour as an irrelevance in the first week and to attack the Conservatives - the decision which allowed Labour to open up a 10 point gap over the Alliance which it never again looked like closing.

On May 23 Mr Wilson recorded after a conversation with Mr Pardo: "We both acknowledged that the 'play it as it comes' approach of our two leaders has landed us in an election campaign without a proper strategy. The problem is that they are both brilliant opportunists, Owen

in particular having fed off the Press Association tapes for years."

The next day, he noted: "The practice of both Davids of informally briefing journalists on their respective campaign buses is causing considerable frustration to the planning teams in London."

On one day during the campaign Mr Wilson said, both the leaders were made to look silly on television: "David Owen with a handkerchief on his head in a mosque, and David Steel conducting a band and riding a child's bicycle."

The hand to mouth nature of the Alliance campaign is also disclosed. Mr Wilson noted one day that Mr David Abbott, the Alliance advertising expert, was at one stage "talking of putting together a number of interviews that he already has on tape and making a broadcast out of them".

Mr Wilson said: "I am appalled that in the middle of a general election campaign we should be in such a position. We have been negligent in not appointing a competent member of our headquarters team to be in overall charge of election broadcasts."

Battle for Power by Des Wilson (Sphere Books, £4.99).

At the end of the first week of the campaign, Mr Wilson wrote: "Any dreams we had then that we would be neck and neck, or even have overtaken Labour, have been shattered."

On one day during the campaign Mr Wilson said, both the leaders were made to look silly on television: "David Owen with a handkerchief on his head in a mosque, and David Steel conducting a band and riding a child's bicycle."

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Industry and academics join forces on research

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A group of experts from universities and industry has been formed by the Department of Trade and Industry to examine the exploitation of ceramic materials that behave like metal superconductors.

The intention is to persuade industry to join with the universities in backing the research, which could transform the design of electric components and motors. Half the cost would be met by the Government under the Link

Scheme, created for such collaboration by the Department of Trade and Industry.

There has been concern that research groups in Britain will fall behind in exploiting the latest discoveries, made at the beginning of the year by IBM scientists.

Research teams in the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union are believed to be spending more than £1 million a month in grants for a quick start on this new and unexpected area.

In the United Kingdom the Science and Engineering Research Council has yet to reply to requests made more than three months ago from at least 12 university research teams for funds of £1.4 million.

Potential for European collaboration has been slowed up because the British Government blocked funds for EC Research programmes at the beginning of the year. However, proposals for joint European research and development are certain to be made later this week at a

special meeting in Genoa of EC experts.

The fear of getting left behind rests on the fact that the modern technologies of computers, electricity generation and electricity distribution would be transformed by a cheap method of achieving superconductivity. Other technologies such as electric cars would also be revitalised.

Almost every week the main science journals carry new results on advances in superconductivity.

There is still a gap of years between these discoveries and the appearance of industrial products.

Superconductivity is not new, but it was thought only possible in metals when they were cooled close to absolute zero, which is minus 273 degrees.

Even when the best electrical conductors transmit a current, some of the energy is lost as heat. But superconductivity allows an electric current to flow resistant-free.

Parkinson warning on coal costs

By Roland Radd

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, will warn British Coal this week that if it fails to reduce costs substantially and break even by the end of the year, many customers may be forced to switch to cheaper imported coal, much of it from South Africa.

The Government, although pleased with British Coal's increased productivity, is still anxious to secure a far better return on the £8 billion it has invested in the industry since 1979.

Mr Michael Spicer, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday said that although the Government will continue to subsidize British Coal, to the tune of £2 million per day, it could not isolate the industry from world markets.

A spokesman for British Coal admitted that cheap imported coal from open cast mines in the United States, Australia and South Africa was providing fierce competition.

However, British Coal had already embarked on a programme to reduce costs and generate greater productivity.

The National Union of Mineworkers was yesterday given a new warning by British Coal that construction of the Marmag "super pit" will not start unless a six-day shift system is agreed.

NUM delegates will decide whether to accept work changes in the industry, at next week's annual conference at Rothsay in Scotland.

South Wales NUM president, Mr Des Duffield, who has seen 14 pits shut with 10,000 mining jobs lost in three years, has accepted the principle of the six-day week, as the long-awaited Marmag project would bring work to 2,000 people.

Mixture of hope and fear marks start of plans to regenerate the inner cities Banking on industrial breakthrough Labour 'saboteurs' put task forces under fire

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The five urban development corporations that are to spearhead the Government's campaign to regenerate the inner cities, a project that is regarded as Mrs Margaret Thatcher's priority in her third term, are ready to start work.

The corporations have been modelled on those used in the docklands projects in London and Merseyside, where the results have, so far, been very different.

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In contrast Merseyside has spent £128 million of public money on its scheme, which has had successes in the form of the 1984 International Garden Festival and the refurbishment of the Albert Dock complex, but it has attracted only about £30 million of private money.

However, even on Mer-

seyside there is a feeling that, after a slow start, there is a chance now of making real progress.

The five new corporations are Trafford Park, Manchester; the Black Country; Teesside; Tyneside and Wear; and Cardiff, and represent the Government's "big bang" approach to the thousands of derelict acres.

In its manifesto, the Conservative Party, explaining the reasons for the setting up of the corporations, said: "For the sake of those living in the inner cities we must remove the barriers against private investment, jobs and prosperity which socialist councils have erected."

With that sort of philosophy it is not surprising that co-operation between the new bodies and Labour-controlled local authorities is a sensitive matter.

However, for Trafford Park, the first of the new development corporations, there are few problems because both the public and private sectors have been working together for some time.

Last year a consultants' report funded by the Government, Trafford Borough

Council and the main manufacturers still operating there, recommended a regeneration scheme involving the creation of an urban development corporation to cover its 2,000 acres.

The consultants concluded that public spending of between £100 and £160 million should attract more than £500 million in private funds over the next six or seven years.

● We have to change the attitude of people towards sites that are north of Watford. ●

Indeed, goodwill and co-operation between the new corporation and the local authorities has given it a good start: its first £10 million is being spent on forming strategy, including feasibility studies and planning highway and environmental improvements.

Work is being undertaken on a large scale and there will need to be additional motorway links, perhaps a new bridge across the Manchester Ship Canal, and the reclamation and development of 300

acres of land that was formerly the Irlam steelworks.

In the Black Country, where the new corporation is responsible for 5,800 acres of land in Walsall and Sandwell, the plan is to provide more than 18,000 new jobs and to spend about £130 million of public money to bring in £300 million in private investment over 10 years.

The chairman of the corporation is Mr Bill Francis, a civil engineer and former vice-chairman of Tarmac who has worked in the area for 30 years. He wants to see a range of development, including retail, industrial, warehousing, office and leisure property, and believes that there is room for leisure developments.

On Teesside, the new development corporation is responsible for nearly 12,000 acres along the banks of the Tees, including 7,000 acres of what is virtually marshland.

Its chairman, Mr Ron Norman, a builder, said that part of his job was to change the attitude of people towards sites north of Watford. "This is an attractive environment and it has a skilled labour force."

Labour councillors were criticized by a local authority leader yesterday for attempting to sabotage the Government's initiatives to aid inner-city areas.

Mrs Joyce Hill, the leader of the Tory group on Manchester council, responded to criticism of the work of the first eight inner-city task forces when she said: "The immediate reaction by Labour councillors to any government initiative is to try and block it... to see it never succeeds."

Spokesmen for both the Department of Trade and Industry, which took over responsibility for the eight inner-city task forces earlier this month, and the Department of Employment also rejected criticisms made of the scheme at the weekend.

Mr John Prescott, Labour's spokesman on employment, labelled the task forces as the Government's "biggest PR gimmick" after it emerged that four of the first eight projects had spent less than 20 per cent of their budgets in the first year of operation.

By David Sapsted

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry said: "The Government does not see the problem as one that can be solved simply by throwing money at it. The whole idea is to have people with local knowledge who can judge priorities and target the effort involved."

He said that the figures took no account of projects in the pipeline or of the fact that the first year of operations was essentially a period of learning and establishing priorities.

In Manchester, where £137,000 out of an allocation of £850,000 was spent in the Moss Side area, Labour leaders have criticized the scheme for setting up workshops which exploit unemployed trainees.

Mr Kenneth Clarke established the first task forces, two in London and others in Middlesbrough, Leicester, Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester, in February of last year, primarily with the aim of cutting through red tape and getting projects moving in areas of high unemployment.

Unfair com

It is wrong that companies

because of changes in the way

which require companies to

referred to arbitration by

David French, legal officer of

the Community Association

said yesterday

The Association said

Fears over

use of car

radar trap

The AA and RAC

calls for a new

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British TELECOM

£4m publicity drive on crime will aim at the inner cities

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government is to launch a big drive on crime prevention.

Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, is this week expected to announce that the funds for a vastly enhanced publicity campaign to forestall crime, particularly in inner cities, are to be doubled to more than £4 million.

Ministers also intend to send into the inner cities task forces of Home Office officials who will co-ordinate crime prevention work and create crime prevention zones which they believe will be of considerably more value to citizens than the nuclear free zones designated by left wing Labour councils.

The officials would work closely with police, probation officers, social workers, community leaders and local businesses.

The Home Office plans to set up a national body to co-ordinate the work of almost 30,000 neighbourhood watch schemes and existing crime prevention panels, turning

them into a national anti-crime lobby.

Ministers have been shocked by the latest comparative figures suggesting that, although there are fewer murders and serious crimes in Britain than in West Germany or France, the rate for burglaries and car thefts is by far the worst in Europe.

In 1984, the latest year for which comparative figures are available, there were, for example, 635 car thefts per 100,000 of population in Britain compared with 118 per 100,000 in Germany.

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet are aware that law and order issues were not the automatic advantage to the Conservative Party in the 1987 general election which they have proved previously, and they fear that the electorate will not take them on trust, again, in spite of increased spending on the police and the return of more officers to the beat.

They believe that two prongs of their policies — greater deterrent sentences,

especially for drugs offences, and better and more sensitive policing — are just showing the first signs of success. But the new Home Office team, in which Mr Patten has the responsibility for crime prevention, is to mount a high profile campaign to convince the public that everybody has a responsibility to help to reduce crime.

The emphasis of the publicity will be on highlighting the statistics and the extent to which crime can be prevented by community effort, rather than on advertisements appealing to the public to lock cars and make windows secure.

The Government wants to make people aware of the extent of the problem and of the need for a community-wide response before beginning to spend more money on practical measures.

The ultimate aim is a new national crime prevention agency, nationally funded and administered, working closely alongside the police and other public services.

Sunday rest for Wimbledon referee



Off duty: the man who rode a hundred storms last week at Wimbledon was yesterday relaxing in the garden of his home at Weybridge in Surrey. Mr Alan Mills, referee for the

weather-hit Wimbledon Championships, decided somewhat controversially, in the light of the amount of time lost to rain, that Sunday, as tradition has always de-

manded, would remain a rest day. Instead of enjoying a week's uninterrupted tennis, Mr Mills, aged 51, a former Davis Cup player, spent his time frantically attempting to

rearrange postponed matches. Ironically, as he discovered from his garden chair, the South-east enjoyed a rare day of sunshine. (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Lawyers bypass curb on legal aid

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

People who do not qualify for legal aid would be able to finance claims by a new scheme to be proposed by the Law Society.

Because of high legal costs and the way the legal aid system works, an estimated 30 per cent of the population can not afford to pay for a substantial case but are too well off for legal aid.

People contemplating a claim under the proposed scheme would pay a premium so that a legal services mutual fund would underwrite all the costs of bringing it.

The cost of the premium would not be refunded at the end of the day, but would go towards the scheme.

It would help people in a similar plight to those, say, in the Open case who are being aided by a mysterious benefactor. If the new scheme goes through, people caught in a similar financial trap would be helped to bring actions without risking a bill for their opponents' costs if they lost.

One possible premium mentioned is £700-£800 to underwrite costs of up to £50,000, a likely cut-off point for the claim, but the initial outlay might be less. That would be so if the case were cheaper.

About 90 per cent of claimants are said to win their cases. The premium would pay the

costs of the small minority who lose.

If a solicitor thought that a claim for damages worth pursuing, the client would be able to join the scheme. It would also cover tribunal cases.

The Law Society will launch separately today a scheme for injured accident victims to have free initial interviews with solicitors in England and Wales to see if further legal action is worthwhile.

The 2,400 solicitors taking part in the service will advise if clients should mount a claim for compensation, whether the client qualifies for legal aid and what costs may be involved.

A pilot scheme in Manchester has shown that many accident victims who could claim compensation do not. Of those who took advantage of the scheme, 80 per cent were able to take further action.

All types of accident qualify, including those in the home as a result of faulty workmanship or equipment. The Law Society says that some 70 per cent of accident victims who could claim compensation do not. The new scheme, which is called Alas! (the Accident Legal Advice Service), is being backed by a £33,000 publicity campaign.

Moves to get tougher sentences

By Our Political Editor

Ministers are planning new steps to meet public concern about over-lenient sentences by the courts, particularly for rape and crimes of violence.

Although no final decision has been made and the question has not been before any Cabinet committee, the Home Office is considering the radical move of allowing Court of Appeal judges to increase the sentences imposed by lower courts on appeals by the prosecution.

The Government's first attempt to act on lenient sentences founded in the face of opposition in the House of Lords.

There was further opposition in the Lords, although not in the Commons, when the proposals were revived in the Criminal Justice Bill which fell with the general election. But Mrs Thatcher showed her determination to try again in an interview with *The Times* during the election.

She said then that the proposals on sentencing in the Criminal Justice Bill would be brought back "because I am very concerned that the way in which the law works has got to command the confidence of the people".

Ministers believe the climate of opinion in the Lords has changed sufficiently for them to get through the original proposals in last year's Criminal Justice Bill. But they are having preliminary discussions on giving power to the Attorney General to refer to the Court of Appeal cases where he thought the sentence was too short.

The new Criminal Justice Bill is to be published within the next few days, containing practically all the measures dropped from the one before the general election.

Beef farmers fighting back

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The roast beef of Old England may have a glorious past, but fears for its future are being expressed by an increasing number of producers who blame bad publicity, inept marketing and the poor quality of much sold by butchers and supermarkets.

Consumption of red meat in the home has declined during the past few years. Various reasons have been advanced for this, including vegetarianism, especially among young people; successful publicity by chicken producers, which has persuaded people that white meat is leaner and therefore healthier; and the fact that beef is still seen as a luxury.

The case brought by the Government in the European Court of Justice last week, opposing the EEC ban on the use of growth-promoting hormones in cattle is seen as less than helpful.

But the Meat and Livestock Commission, the government quango responsible for meat promotion, is also blamed for failing to differentiate between

top quality beef, produced by natural methods, and the inferior by-product of dairy herds. It is also criticized for placing too much emphasis on lean cuts, which, when cooked, may be dry and flavourless.

In the latest issue of *Farmers Weekly*, Mr Mike Keeble, a Yorkshire hill farmer, calls for more support for the fledgling Campaign for Real Meat.

He says that chickens and

pigs are fed entirely on non-organic foods and yet are seen as "healthier" than beef, which is seen as a "positive minefield to human health".

He quotes from a circular issued by the Australian Meat and Livestock Commission which claims that women need more iron than men, that red meat contains twice the amount of iron as chicken or fish, that it contains less fat than less of chicken and that, because it is fully digested, it produces more vitamins and proteins and satisfies hunger more effectively.

The present level of subsidies needed to rid the world of food surpluses was unsustainable. Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday. But it was a problem Europe could not solve in isolation.

Interviewed on the BBC farming programme, Mr MacGregor agreed that there was a paradox — expenditure on agriculture was continuing to increase while farm incomes declined.

The answer lay in reducing surpluses, but this had to be achieved while sustaining a decent standard of living

Campaign on science in schools

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

A campaign is launched today to win a broader, balanced science education for all children up to the age of 16.

The move is being led by a group of 16 organizations, including the Engineering Council and the Secondary Science Curriculum Review body, which are concerned about the shortage of workers with science skills.

They want all children to be given the chance of a double General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) award in science and are calling for equal study of physics, chemistry and biology up to the age of 16.

Many pupils have to decide on specialization in the science subjects at 13 or 14 when they are probably too inexperienced to make a wise judgement. At 16 they would stand a better chance of making the right choice.

Some schools already have "double science" courses but the new campaign is aimed at national acceptance.

Portfolio Gold — Last-ditch effort nets a prize

Three winners share Saturday's £4,000 Portfolio Gold competition prize.

Mrs Margaret Murray, from Compton Abdale, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, will buy presents for the family with her windfall.

She had decided to stop playing Portfolio, but a friend talked her into having just one more try on Saturday.

"It's a wonderful feeling — *The Times* has been a great joy all my life", she said.

Mrs Murray, who plays the organ in her village church, plans to buy presents for her two daughters, one son and four grandchildren.

The second winner was Major Bert Munslow from Fitcham, near Leatherhead, Surrey. He is retired, and is taking his wife, Thelma, to visit their son in Johannesburg, South Africa, with his share.

Saturday's third winner was Mrs Rashed Yousuf-Uddin from Hampstead in north London.

There was no winner of Saturday's weekly prize of £3,000, which is carried forward to this week.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6 AJ.

Girl, 16, found dead in church

A murder inquiry was launched in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, last night after the body of a teenage girl was discovered in a Methodist church basement, in Queen's Drive, Tunstall.

Detectives leading the hunt for the killer of Justice Harley, aged 16, believe her body could have lain in the basement while a wedding took place on Saturday afternoon. She had been missing since Saturday lunchtime.

Prince injured in car crash

Prince Pavlos, aged 20, son of the former King Constantine of the Hellenes, was seriously injured in a car crash at Micheldever, Hampshire, yesterday.

The prince, a serving officer in the Royal Armoured Corps, Bovingdon, Dorset, was driving along the A303 when his car careered off the road.

Inquiry into 'squat' rents

The borough council of Southwark in south London is expected to launch an inquiry today after a court was told that a skinhead squatter boasted of collecting £500 a week "rent" from other squatters in council-owned flats.

The inquiry was called for by Judge Hazan, QC, at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday when he jailed Kevin O'Neill, aged 22, for life for the murder of Mark Balcombe, aged 19, at a squat in Everett House, East Street, Walworth.

Unfair contract clauses

It is wrong that consumers are denied access to the courts because of clauses in contracts which require disputes to be referred to arbitration, Mr David Tesch, legal officer of the Consumers' Association said yesterday.

The association says MPs

are being urged to tackle unfair arbitration clauses when the ballot for private Members' Bills takes place on Thursday.

The clauses, which robbed consumers of their rights were much used by removal contractors and builders.

Fears over use of car radar trap

The AA and RAC are to hold talks with senior police officers over a new type of police radar trap which photographs the number plates of speeding vehicles.

The organizations say that the device, which has been installed by Nottinghamshire police in an unmarked patrol car, sets a dangerous precedent in the use of automatic surveillance methods.

There are fears that similar equipment could be used to take pictures of drivers committing the alleged offences, or that it could be operated unmanned at the roadside.

Nottinghamshire police are experimenting with a £16,000 Dutch made "Gatsometers", but are not yet using it to catch drivers.

The device, which is already used by police in several European countries, is triggered when a speeding vehicle crosses a radar beam projected from behind the radiator grille of the patrol car.

The time and date of the incident is superimposed on a picture of the vehicle's number plate taken by a dashboard mounted camera.

According to a report in *The Sunday Times* yesterday motorists will only learn that they have been caught when a £24 fixed penalty demand and the threat of an endorsement arrives in the post.

The Home Office yesterday denied it was collaborating in the Nottinghamshire tests.

L-tests 'favour women'

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Women are treated more favourably than men in driving tests as a result of pressure on examiners from the Department of Transport, according to a report in *Motor Magazine*.

The leniency towards women is allegedly adopted by driving test supervisors determined to achieve a consistent pass rate in their area.

A senior London driving examiner, who asked to remain anonymous, is quoted as having been told: "If you get a mediocre man, give a failure; if you get a mediocre woman, give a pass, because it makes it look a lot neater".

Both the Department of Transport and the motoring organizations yesterday dismissed the report as being without foundation, although other examiners confirm it.

"There is certainly no pressure on examiners — in fact, there are instructions that everyone is treated equally", a government spokesman said.

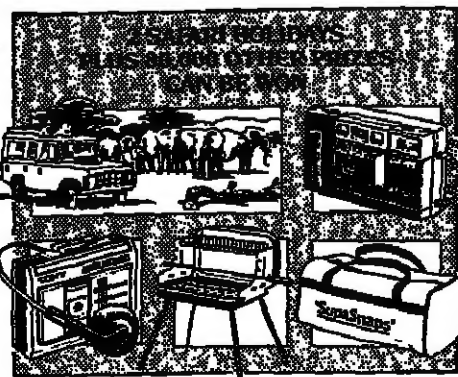
Mr Peter Russell, general secretary of the Driving Instructors' Association, said: "Any examiner who produced a better than 50 per cent pass rate would be subjected to close examination by the supervisor".

The pass rate for the 1.8 million annual driving tests has improved during the past 10 years, from 45 to 49 per cent.

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NAME	ADDRESS
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HOW TO WIN	
Match a left and right half from the prizes shown in this magazine for a chance to win a beach bag. If you win, you'll get a letter from us telling you where to go. For more prizes, see the other half of the game.	

Ex-MP's wife tells of car struggle with armed terrorists

By Richard Ford

The wife of a former Official Unionist MP told yesterday of her desperate attempt to escape from armed terrorists who rammed her car and raked it with gunfire.

Mrs Elizabeth Nicholson was recovering at the family farm from an ordeal which included having a gun held to her head while men tried to snatch her from the car. Mystery surrounded those responsible for the attack.

The Provisional IRA in south Armagh denied "categorically" any involvement in the ambush near the former MP's home between Keady and Armagh in Co Armagh.

Others speculated that those involved may have been from the Irish National Liberation Army or a republican paramilitary splinter group. However it may suit the Provisional IRA to deny involvement in an attack on a woman and two young children.

The terrorists launched their attack after holding hostage overnight a woman and her two sons in a house overlooking the 100-acre farm of Mr James Nicholson, Official Unionist MP for Newry and Armagh until 1986.

The terrorists watched the former MP's home until Mrs Nicholson, aged 42, with two of her seven children, Johnathan, aged 10, and Ruth, aged 18 months, left for a shopping trip.

As she drove the family's silver Ford Sierra along the main road a black vehicle was driven head-on towards her. Mrs Nicholson swerved into oncoming traffic to avoid the vehicle but on driving alongside, men with guns pointing from open windows fired on her car puncturing a front tyre.

"I drove on with the flat tyre but they were chasing me as I drove at speed to a nearby house", she said. The terrorists then rammed her car before forcing it to stop.

A man with a ginger beard jumped from the vehicle and opened the door as Johnathan pushed his sister to the floor and flung himself over the little girl to protect her. Mrs Nicholson said: "They opened the door and switched off the ignition. A gun was put to my head and he shouted 'Do what you are told and you won't get hurt'. He was trying to drag me from the vehicle but I was holding on and refusing to go."

The struggle lasted a matter of seconds before the terrorists fled in a Renault car to the house where they had held a family hostage. They dumped the vehicle and drove away in a silver BMW.

A terrified Mrs Nicholson reversed her car to a main road and drove to a friend's house.

She said: "I will never forget the viciousness in the man's face. The rest of them were wearing masks." She was examined by a doctor and in spite of sedation was still deeply shocked by the incident.

Her husband who was defeated in the general election by the Social Democratic and Labour Party candidate, Mr Seamus Mallon, said he believed he was the intended target of the attack.

The Provisional IRA, who killed three people in Belfast last week, clearly hope to encourage a backlash by their attacks as well as making it more difficult for Unionist politicians contemplating discussions with the British Government that could lead to negotiations involving all the constitutional parties in Northern Ireland.



Mr Quan Tat gaining success in electrical engineering (Photograph: Barry Wilkinson)

Top grade for boat refugee

A Vietnamese boat refugee who came to Britain unable to read or write English is being awarded a first class honours degree by Bradford University.

Mr Quan Tat, aged 24, fled from Vietnam with his family eight years ago after being kept in a refugee camp for eight months.

Mr Tat, who has been

sponsored on his four-year course by GEC at Coventry, is to receive a degree in electrical engineering after coming top of a class of 75.

The head of the electrical engineering course, Professor David Howson, said: "Quan's achievement is remarkable. He must be in the top two or three students which the electrical engineering school has

had since it was started in 1966."

Within three years of coming to Britain in 1979, Mr Tat had mastered English. He gained nine O Levels at East Warwickshire College, Rugby, and went on to get four GCE A Levels, all at grade A.

Mr Tat said: "The hardest part of studying in Britain was learning English."

Sale room preview

Superb Van Gogh is pick of week

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The sale of Van Gogh's "Le Pont de Trinquetaille" at Christie's tonight is the highlight of a week packed with sales of Impressionist and modern paintings, drawings and prints. All the leading American and continental dealers are in town and the auctioneers hope many collectors are here as well.

Christie's hopes that the powerful Van Gogh view painted in 1888 which has come from America for sale will yield more than £8 million and become the second most expensive picture sold at auction - second, that is, to the £25 million Van Gogh "Sunflowers".

Connoisseurs consider it a better picture, a masterly exercise in perspective executed with verve and rich impasto.

The rest of the pictures in Christie's sale are not of comparable importance although it is hoped for £1 million to £1.3 million for a sculpture of bright paint by Renoir entitled "Fille dans un jardin à Montmartre".

A faint still life is a really outstanding example of his work. Collectors love his flower pictures and this one offers them grapes and peaches in addition to cypresses and roses; these extras add up to an estimate of £600,000-£800,000. The other notable work is Egon Schiele's "Vor Gottvater knieender Jungling" (estimate £400,000-£600,000).

On Tuesday Christie's packs in its second best sale of modern paintings and its best modern drawings while it is Sotheby's turn to offer a gala evening picture sale. Again it is a sale with only one really outstanding picture, "Schloss Kammer am Atersee II" of 1909, a mysteriously decorative vista of the castle (estimate £1.8 million-£2.4 million).

Sotheby's has its secondary

picture sale on Wednesday as well as its good drawing sale. Mainly European post-war and contemporary pictures are for sale at Christie's on Thursday and Sotheby's on Friday. Christie's offers a group of Francis Bacon and a group of works from the collection of Baron Lambert, the great Belgian collector.

Surrealist fun erupts at Sotheby's on Thursday with a sale devoted to miscellaneous leftovers from Magritte's studio sent for sale by his heirs.

There are some good works but more fascinating are the props that appear in his pictures, the famous bowler hat that originally belonged to his father, a tuba, a rocking chair, a suitcase and a miniature canon.

Today Sotheby's dispenses the finest library of books illustrated by Max Ernst to appear at auction. Christie's has its modern print sale on Thursday.

The event of the week in the print field, however, is this morning's dispersal of the collection of Old Master prints formed by the British Rail Pension Funds on Sotheby's advice in the 1970s. They are expected to fetch about £1.8 million.

Tribal art is the other big attraction today. A Taino wood male figure from the Dominican Republic, believed to have been carved in the period 1200 to 1493 is offered at Sotheby's who are forecasting a price of about £700,000.

Christie's South Kensington also has a tribal sale and offers the unusual opportunity to acquire thatching needles made from human thigh bones.

The star turn is from Africa, an Owo ivory cup originally used to contain palm nuts for the purpose of divination. It is estimated at £40,000-£60,000.

Sale room, page 14

Motorway repairs

M25 doubles flow of tunnel traffic

The M25 has been the main factor leading to a doubling of traffic through the Dartford Tunnel in the past four years. However, it has also cut by nearly a third the time taken by heavy vehicles to get from the north to the south of the capital.

Those facts have emerged in the annual report of the Dartford Tunnel Joint Committee, and in the results of a test drive by the magazine, *Freight*.

The tests were carried out at night, starting just north of London and ending south of the tunnel.

It took two hours to get across central London, whereas the M25 route, going to the east, saved 39 minutes.

For vehicles taking the M25 to the east of London the biggest obstacle is the Dartford Tunnel, and the annual report of the joint committee shows that the construction of the motorway has contributed to the traffic doubling in the past four years.

In 1986, the year in which the motorway was completed, traffic through the tunnel rose by 14.7 per cent, but the rate of growth is expected to settle back to about 3 per cent a year.

Major roadworks until next Monday:

London and the South-east

M2 Kent: lane closures at Junction 1/A2 (Cobham intersection); roadworks between junctions 5 (Sittingbourne) and 7 (A2 Breckley).

M20 Kent: contraflow between junctions 7 and 8 (Maidstone/A20). Lane closures between junctions 9 and 13 (Ashford/Folkestone).

M11 London: new road layout and reconstruction work continues at Redbridge roundabout.

M11 Essex: repair work; southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6 (Harlow/M25).

M25 Essex: road widening on the roundabout at junction 31 (Grays).

M25 Kent/Surrey: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (M26/Godstone).

M25 Surrey: lane closures around junction 7 (M23).

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between junction 3 and 4 (M27/A33). Lane closures and diversion between junctions 8 and 9 (Southampton docks/Fareham).

M275 Hampshire: flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

M4 Berkshire: two contraflow systems working between junctions 13 and 15 (Hungerford/Swindon).

M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Wallingford/Thame).

M1 Bedfordshire: contraflow at junction 10 (Luton). Only the northbound exit slip at junction 10 is open.

Midlands

M1 Northamptonshire: lane

closures on both carriageways between junctions 17 and 18 (M45/Rugby).
M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove/Worcester north).
M6 Birmingham: junction 4/4a (Birmingham south/airport/Solihull), contraflow.
M50 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 2 and 3 (A417 Gloucester/Newent).
M54 Shropshire: westbound lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Telford).

North
M18 Yorkshire: contraflow between junction 2 of A1(M) at Doncaster and junction 32 of M1 (Thurcroft).
M62 Humberside: contraflow between junctions 36 and 37 (Goole/Selby).
M63 Greater Manchester: construction of M63 flyover at Portwood roundabout, Stockport; roadwidth reduced to two lanes.
M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: major widening scheme; long delays at peak times.

M6 Lancashire: contraflow between junctions 31 and 32 (A59/M55) Preston.

M6 Cambridgeshire: contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carlisle).

Wales and the West

M4 Gwent: hard shoulder and nearside lane closed westbound between junctions 28 and 29 (Newport/Cardiff).

M4 Glamorgan: westbound lane restrictions between junctions 29 and 32 (A48M/Cardiff). Lane closures in both directions between junctions 34 and 35 (Rhonda/Pen-coed), and between junctions 37 and 39 (Pyle/Margam).

M4 Dyfed: contraflow between junctions 46 (Swansea north) and 48 (Llanelli).

M5 Avon/Somerset: outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 21 and 22 (Weston-super-Mare/Highbridge).

M5 Somerset: outside lanes closed north and southbound between junctions 23 and 25 (Bridgwater/Taunton).

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures in both directions between junctions 12 and 11 (Gloucester/Cheltenham).

Scotland

M9: lane closures between junctions 4 (Linlithgow) and 8 (M876).

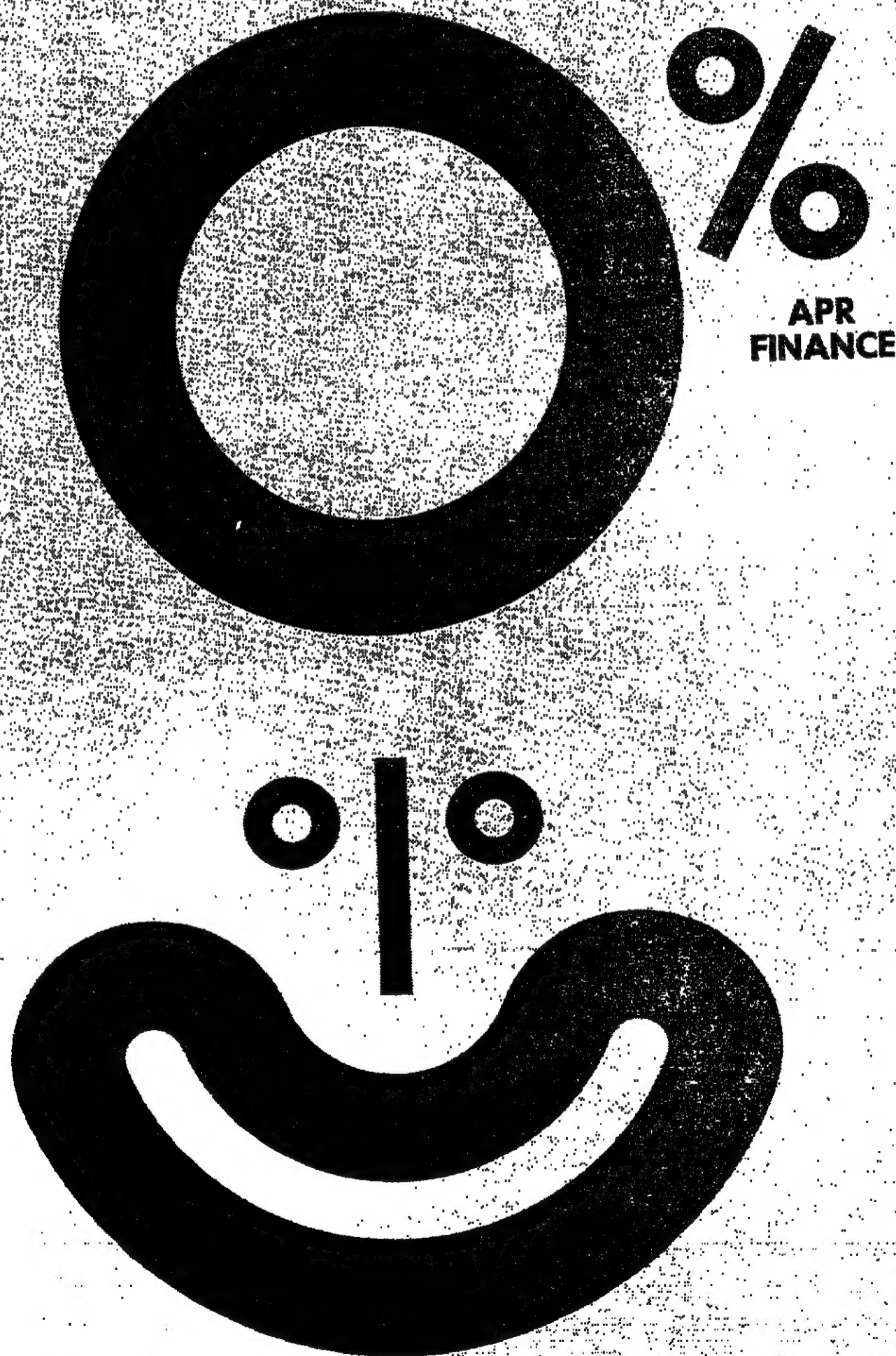
M73/M74 Glasgow: lane closures on connecting link roads.

M74: nearside lane closures for lighting work on both carriageways at junction 6 (A723).

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow between junctions 10 and 11 (Lismahagow/Poncil).

M90 Tayside: northbound inside lane closed between junctions 5 and 8.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

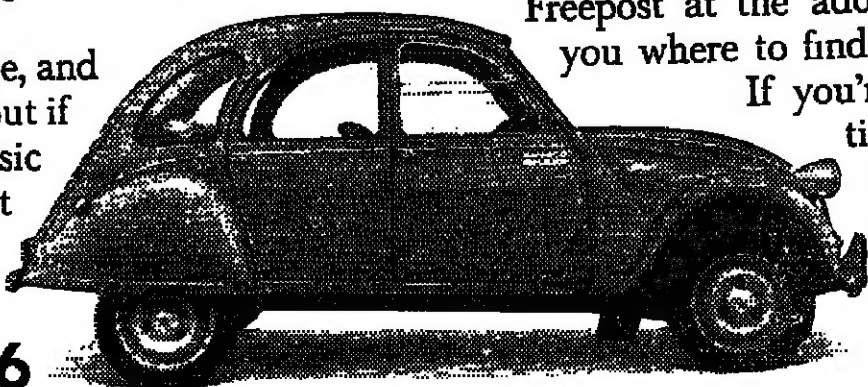


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WORLD SUMMARY

Gandhi effigy burnt by mob

Dhaka — Angry demonstrators broke the windows of the Indian High Commission building in central Dhaka and burnt an effigy of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in a wave of protests over the death of seven Bangladeshi soldiers in a border clash with Indian security forces (Ahmed Fazl writes).

Fifty people were injured as police baton-charged an unruly mob trying to break open the chancery gate.

More than 50,000 people waving sticks and carrying red banners took to the streets of Dhaka yesterday in a fresh spate of tax increase protests. The country's 21 major opposition parties who organized the demonstrations announced a nationwide general strike tomorrow.

Rebel dies: Shantu Lama, the top leader of tribal rebels fighting for autonomy in southern Bangladesh, has died in an Indian hospital where he was being treated for cancer, the independent English-language *New Nation*, said, quoting unnamed sources (AP reports).

PAL bodies identified

Manila, Reuters — Grieving relatives yesterday began the task of identifying the charred remains of the 50 people who died on board a Philippine Airlines (PAL) plane when it crashed into a mountainside near Baguio on Friday. The bodies were brought to an undertaker in Manila after being flown from the crash site. Thirteen bodies have so far been identified, including those of three US citizens, two Indians, and eight Filipinos. The Hawker-Siddeley 748 was carrying 21 foreigners — seven Japanese, three Indians, a Singaporean, and 10 US citizens, nine of Filipino extraction.

A PAL spokesman said no evidence had been found to support reports that the plane exploded before crashing in heavy fog during a flight from Manila to Baguio.

TV shares Attack on on offer Waldheim

Paris — Three months after a group led by M Francis Bouygues and including Mr Robert Maxwell bought 50 per cent of France's state-owned television channel, TF1, the other half will be put on the market today (Susan MacDonald writes).

M Edouard Balladour, the Finance Minister, has fixed the share price at 165 francs a share, slightly higher than M Bouygues had hoped for. About 10.5 million shares will be on offer. It remains to be seen how enthusiastic the public response will be for a firm whose profitability must be seen in long term.

Journal tests glasnost

Moscow (AP) — A group of freed political prisoners and dissidents is testing the new Soviet policy of glasnost (openness) by openly publishing a magazine on human rights and other sensitive issues.

The group applied for government approval to publish the magazine, called *Glasnost*, but did not wait for an answer. The first issue was released without government authorization on June 20 and was the first privately-controlled periodical to be published openly in the Soviet Union.

Stark to return

Bahrain (Reuters) — The US frigate Stark, holed by Iraqi missiles in an accidental attack in the Gulf last month when 37 of its crew died, has undergone emergency repairs and is leaving Bahrain for the US, diplomatic sources said.

The Stark is leaving as two damaged tankers are towed in. The 224,604-tonne Norwegian-owned Mta Margrethe and the Liberian-registered Sienra Concordia, 273,606 tonnes, were attacked by Iranian gunboats on Saturday.

Leading article, page 13

Envoy heading home

Mr Christopher MacRae, head of the British Interests Section at the Swedish Embassy in Tehran, is due to arrive at Heathrow airport this morning, completing Britain's steps to mothball relations with Iran (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Only one diplomat, Mr Paul Ramsay, a former visa officer, remains to caretaker Britain's two diplomatic compounds. All but one of Iran's 16 diplomats are due to leave Britain by tomorrow night.

Gurkhas halt campaign ahead of Gandhi talks

From Gavin Bell
Delhi

Gurkha militants fighting for a separate state in north-east India have suspended a violent campaign pending discussions next month with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

The Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) said a planned 13-day general strike in West Bengal would be called off today, on its tenth day.

The announcement followed conciliation talks in Delhi last week, involving Mr Buta Singh, the Home Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, the West Bengal Chief Minister, and Mr Subhas Ghoshing, the GNLF president.

Mr Ghoshing said he had been invited to lead a 42-member delegation to the capital on July 22 to discuss autonomy demands with Mr Gandhi. As part of the deal, Mr B.K. Pradhan, the front's vice-president, and other activists arrested during the violence are to be released.

Only a few hours before the strike was called off, GNLF guerrillas had been continuing bomb and arson attacks against government buildings in the three hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling. Damage stood at more than £4 million.

About 650,000 of India's estimated 2.1 million Gurkhas live in the tea-growing areas of Darjeeling, and no one else, it seemed, wanted to venture there during the strike.

At least, none of the rag-tag collection of taxi drivers at Bagdogra airport in West Bengal was going to take me there for any price. To underline the point, one drew a hand across his throat and muttered: "Kukri". The mention of the traditional Gurkha dagger closed the conversation.

Eventually a young Bengali in the nearby town of Shiliguri agreed to take me to Darjeeling on the fifth day of the strike, provided he was hired for the return journey. If Nantu was anxious about taking a foreign correspondent 50 miles up the narrow mountain road, he was terrified at the prospect of coming

back alone. Our departure was delayed while a large "Press" sticker was laboriously penned for the windscreen. It was, he felt, better than nothing.

Driving across the Bengal plains, one's first sight of the Himalayan foothills, already the size of respectable Scottish mountains, is breathtaking. Nantu lapsed into tense silence as we began the long climb up a poorly-surfaced road winding through dense forests with dizzying sheer drops at every turn. Ours was the only vehicle on the road.

"Ghorakland" painted on a boulder indicated where the guerrillas' definition of a separate state began. "Welcome — GNLF," it added.

Kurseong, the first main town, was eerily quiet. Shops, offices, banks, everything was closed and shuttered. Small groups of men and a police foot patrol regarded our passage curiously. Nobody smiled. The cheery disposition of the Gurkhas had been replaced by sullen suspicion.

Apart from the tricky negotiation of a section of road destroyed by the

GNLF and only barely bridged with stones, the drive was uneventful. The greatest risk was from stray goats and pigs on blind corners.

Darjeeling, perched on a ridge 7,000 ft above the plains, was being swept by two violent storms — one political and the other meteorological. The early monsoon rains had arrived, obscuring the grandeur of Mount Kangchenjunga, at 28,156 ft the world's third highest peak, and shrouding the tightly-packed wooden houses and narrow alleys in a swirling, haunting mist.

Everything, with the exception of pharmacies, was shut. People emerged from the gloom and vanished. Others stared suspiciously from doorways. Dracula would have felt quite at home.

Guerrillas had sabotaged the town's main power line, and after nightfall emergency operations at the local hospital were being performed by torchlight.

Slogans proclaiming the "liberation struggle" were everywhere, but contacting the GNLF proved impossible. "They have gone into

hiding," a local reporter said. They were constantly on the move, flitting between "safe houses".

At night, there were three groups of men who did not sleep. One was the GNLF units homing and burning government buildings and laying ambushes for the security forces. Another was the paramilitary police raiding homes and bundling away suspects. The third was the firemen, careering through the unlit streets in their antiquated trucks with an unnecessary clanging of bells. Occasionally another lot appeared — ambulancesmen called to remove the casualties.

The details emerged at daybreak when a weary police chief briefed us on the night's events. The situation was under control, he said. "Correct," affirmed an elderly shopkeeper. "GNLF control."

It was difficult to ascertain the extent of popular support for the guerrilla campaign. Some youths declared their fervent backing for separatism, but activists of the ruling Marxist Communist Party were firmly against the strike.

London-Damascus relations

Diplomatic nod indicates Syria can come back in from cold

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government yesterday signalled approval of President Reagan's moves to repair relations with Damascus, amid hints that Britain will no longer stand in the way of European partners wishing to end Syria's ostracism.

Official sources said: "Washington's limited approach has our approval".

Mr Reagan consulted Mr Thatcher during the Venice economic summit, before writing to President Assad asking him to receive a visit from General Vernon Walters, America's ambassador to the United Nations.

The Prime Minister has tacitly accepted the end of co-ordinated measures against Damascus which followed evidence stemming from a court hearing that implicated Syrian authorities in the plot by Nizar Hindawi to blow up an Israeli airliner last year. The airliner was to have flown from London to Tel Aviv with a suitcase aboard containing a bomb.

Ten of the 12 EEC nations are expected to drop four measures which have been in force for seven and a half months. The most effective of these was a ban on high-level visits.

The decision is likely to be taken when the 12 Foreign Ministers meet on July 13 at Copenhagen.

Relations with Syria are on the agenda for their first "political co-operation" meeting under the new Danish presidency of the EEC.

Britain is expected to raise no objection to peace moves by the ten.

The eleventh EEC nation, Greece, is not directly involved because it did not accept the British-inspired statement agreed in London on November 10.

Britain's own links with Syria are expected to remain severed for the time being.

The Government wants to see Syria follow up its explu-

Gadafi welcomed in Algiers



Colonel Gadafi, the Libyan leader, left, being greeted by President Chadli of Algeria at Algiers airport yesterday. It is understood that the purpose of his surprise visit is to discuss a plan for a union between the two countries.

Rift with Hezbollah hinders Assad's efforts in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

With Washington's special envoy to Syria expected in Damascus within a matter of days, there was further evidence yesterday of the widening rift between Syria and the pro-Iranian Hezbollah militia in Lebanon, which is thought to be holding most of the foreign hostages here.

The Hezbollah's own newspaper, *Al Ahd* said yesterday that the Syrians would never enter the southern suburbs of the capital, but at the same time insisted that the movement — which is funded by Iran — was not responsible for the kidnapping of Mr Charles Glass, the American journalist abducted in the Qazal district of the capital on June 17.

Syria's role in Beirut, however, was further complicated at the weekend by a resurgence of Muslim anger over President Gemayel's failure to find and charge those responsible for the murder of Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, on June 1. Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, went so far as to threaten the President's

life, telling a Druze audience in the village of Kobay that "if only one bullet is left in our guns, it will be (used) to avenge Rashid Karami and kill Amin Gemayel". The President, he said, had plotted Mr Karami's death with the help of Israel and America. His outburst was unprecedented even by his own standards of diatribe. It followed harsh criticism on Damascus radio of a Christian Phalangist call for a "government of independence" in Christian areas of Lebanon, something which the Syrians condemned as "tantamount to partition".

Syrian efforts to free foreign hostages in Beirut have thus become hampered by even more strenuous efforts to contain the political crisis in Lebanon. Clearly, the Syrians would like to resolve the hostage issue and there is considerable speculation in Beirut that they wish to produce Mr Glass when President Reagan's special envoy arrives in Damascus.

Threat by Athens to talks on US bases

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Athens is threatening to call off negotiations on the future of US bases in Greece unless Washington retracts allegations that its officials struck a deal with Arab terrorists guaranteeing their safe conduct through the country in return for immunity from attack on Greek targets.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister who flew to Brussels yesterday for the European Summit, said: "Unless there is a full, formal and public retraction of these false allegations by the United States there shall be no talks on the bases, no agreement will be signed and the bases will have to go in 1988."

The Prime Minister said it was a lie in the hostile act against the Greek nation to claim that Greece had made a pact with terrorists. It smacked of "political hypocrisy" coming from a government that traded missiles for hostages and was secretly pressing Israel to release 1,000 Arab prisoners.

The Americans are anxious to reach an early agreement to ensure their continued military presence in Greece and Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, had obtained Greece's consent for preliminary talks on the future of the bases to begin last week.

Instead, on Thursday a major row erupted during a meeting between Mr Karolos Papoulias, the Greek Foreign Minister, and Mr Robert Keeley, the American Ambassador, when the US envoy produced what he called "hard evidence" from US intelligence sources corroborating earlier rumours of a deal between Greek officials and Abu Nidal's radical Palestinian terrorist group.

Qualified sources said Mr Keeley demanded a formal undertaking that Greece would sever the links, discipline the officials concerned and ensure that Abu Nidal was not granted facilities in Greece.

Reports identifying the Greek official involved as Mr Costas Tsismas, head of the Greek National Intelligence Service, have been published here and, as yet, have not been denied.

Nostalgia for a lost Algeria

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Twenty-five years after the end of the Franco-Algerian war and the resulting Algerian independence, more than 100,000 *pieds-noirs* and *harkis*, repatriated in haste at the time, have been gathering in Nice to commemorate 132 years of a French presence in Algeria.

While in Algeria itself there will be celebrations this week to mark 25 years of independence, in France the mood is nostalgic for a country which was once considered to be a permanent part of France.

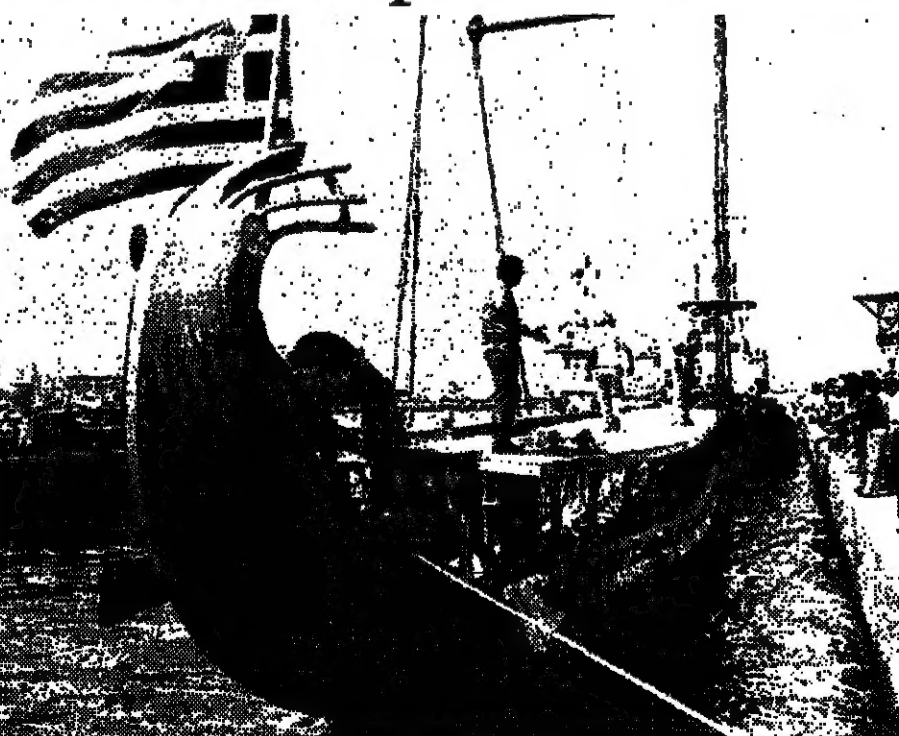
The Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, and several government ministers attended a huge open-air mass yesterday organised by the *pieds-noirs*, as the hundreds of French, Italians and Spaniards who left their country to seek a new life in Algeria in the years

following the French conquest of 1830 are known. Their nickname was given them by Algerians who were seeing people with shoes on their feet for the first time.

Successive generations established themselves in the country they considered their own. Unable to face the prospect of a non-French Algeria, they organized action groups during the eight years of the Franco-Algerian war, including the OAS secret army which carried out bombings in Algeria and France designed to delay independence.

Among those with whom M Chirac yesterday shook hands was General Edmond Jouhaud, who was sentenced to death in 1961 for his part in the attempted military coup by *pieds-noirs* officers. On Saturday night the

Ancient ship returns to sea



The first replica of a 170-oar trireme, the classical Athenian predecessor of the Roman *trireme*, built in a Greek shipyard under the guidance of British experts, floating serenely after being lowered gently into the sea by a giant crane at Perama on Saturday.

As the sleek 22-ton wooden warship touched the water and the hoisting ropes went slack, she steadied herself, there were sighs of relief and applause from all those who had worked for two years to reconstruct a piece of ancient history (Mario Modiano writes from Athens).

The floating of what is essentially a copy of a pagan ship — built as a direct outcome of a long correspondence about the specifications and performance of the ships in *The Times* in 1975 — came with the blessing of two black-robed Orthodox prelates who intoned prayers for her safety. A traditional bottle of champagne was also precariously smashed on her bows.

The hero of the day was Mr John Coates, the former British Defence Ministry naval architect, who designed and supervised the reconstruction of the trireme, relying on a lifetime's research by Professor John Morrison, the Cambridge classicist, who was unable to attend the launching of what both believe to be a true reconstruction of a technological miracle of the Classical Age that had disappeared without trace.

More Soviet clemency

'Fairy tale' agitator is given his freedom

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

An imprisoned Soviet writer whose case was taken up by the Prime Minister during her visit to Moscow has been set free.

Mr Leonid Borodin, aged 49, was sentenced in 1983 to 10 years in a labour camp for "anti-Soviet agitation", which consisted of having a fairy tale published abroad.

After lobbying by support groups in Britain, Mrs Margaret Thatcher is understood to have mentioned Mr Borodin's case while visiting Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Mr George Miller, chairman of the Association for a Free Russia, which campaigned for his release, said yesterday that Mr Borodin lost about 80 lb in weight while in the labour camp.

His ration was cut for failing to maintain his quota for felling trees, Mr Miller said.

"He was so weak that he could not get up from his bunk at one stage. He suffered from problems with his fingernails, heart, liver and teeth. We were very worried about him. Then he was transferred to a prison in Moscow and fed on a special diet for three months to build him up before he was released."

Mr Miller said that Mr Borodin had been allowed to go home to his wife, Larisa, at his Moscow flat, and although

Jewels scandal hits the French elite

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The staff of Chaumet, the world-famous French jeweller, are to try to buy the company in an effort to save it from liquidation.

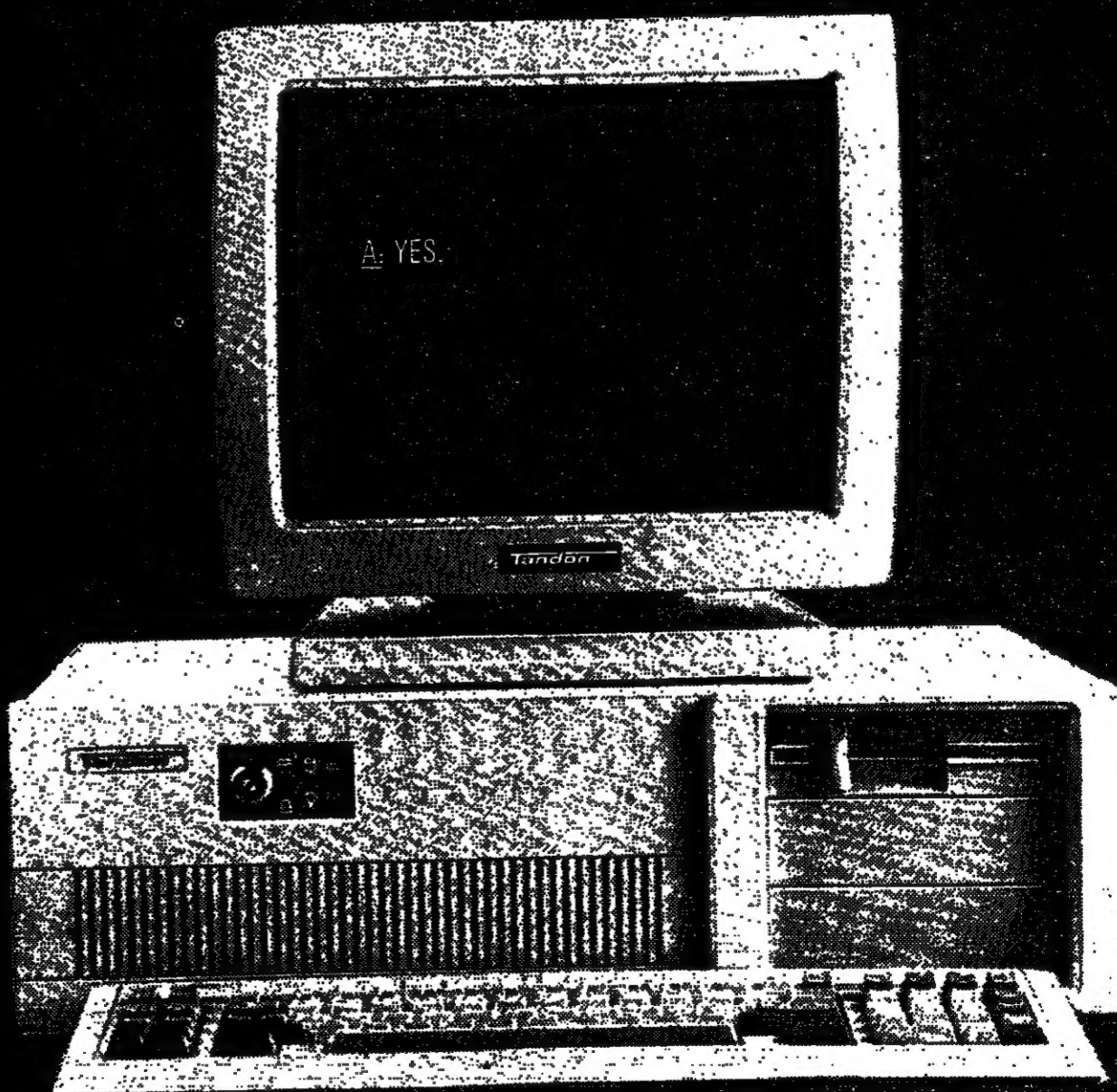
Two weeks ago the owners of the 200-year-old firm, the brothers Jacques and Pierre Chaumet, were imprisoned on charges of bankruptcy, breach of trust and fraud.

The scandal of the Chaumet's alleged tax evasion and illegal export of capital has made several wealthy French families sit uneasily. They include the Minister of Justice himself, M Albin

As the value of diamonds fell in the early 1980s, so the Chaumet brothers found themselves in ever deeper water.

Their debts today have been estimated in the press at around £200 million on a annual turnover of £60 million.

Invest Corp, who owns Tiffany's and the French jeweller Alexandre Reza among others, also considered saving Chaumet but are said to have pulled out on account of the bad odour the scandal is creating.



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Advocates of democracy remain confident as temporary calm is restored to Korea

Opposition in Seoul feels it can now dictate the pace of change

Mr Kim Dae Jung, opposition leader and principal thorn in the side of the Government, feels "real change" may soon take place in South Korean politics. Hundreds of thousands of protesters have shown President Chun Doo Hwan that his promises of political concessions remain unconvincing.

Mr Kim Dae Jung's solution to the problem is one of fast change to a civilian democracy by the end of this year — which means some months before the 1988 Olympics are due to begin in Seoul. The Government has offered change sometime after the Games.

"We must have elections before the Olympic Games," Mr Kim Dae Jung says. "We have enough time for elections, amendment of the constitution and direct presidential elections in time for February next year when President Chun leaves power."

Mr Kim believes that the opposition can force change on the Government from a position of strength. "In spite of the huge number of riot police, we succeeded in having a large number of people on the streets, so many ordinary people, middle class and labourers. The number of demonstrators (on Friday) in-

After his second release from house arrest in as many days, Mr Kim Dae Jung speaks to David Watts about his vision of the future and why President Chun Doo Hwan must cede to opposition demands for change.

creased but violence decreased, so that is good."

Mr Kim Dae Jung sets great store by the fact that provincial centres showed most resistance to the Government, proof that the protests are not merely the voice of Seoul intellectuals and the middle class, nor a minority of university students.

"So far, President Chun has not recognized the seriousness of the situation and he's not ready to make any serious concessions. But there are some signs that some people in the ruling camp recognize that it will be very difficult to destroy our people's chance for democracy."

Mr Kim has once more been released from house arrest, but even while confined to his home he met foreign correspondents, his lifeline to the world. At any time his house was filled with anything up to a dozen writers and television journalists fascinated with this rather portly figure whom successive Governments have found such a threat. He says he has been the target of two assassination attempts, was kidnapped once

and sentenced to jail twice, the last time being in 1980 when he received a 20-year sentence under President Chun for allegedly fomenting the anti-Government uprising in Kwangju that year.

That protest ended with hundreds being gunned down by the Army. The charge against him was sedition and originally he was sentenced to be hanged but the sentence was commuted to a jail term. Since then he has spent most of his time either in the United States or under house arrest.

Mr Kim Dae Jung's namesake, Mr Kim Young Sam, was his rival for the presidency after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in 1979. That rivalry helped permit President Chun and his army supporters to seize power. Today the rivalry never seems far from the surface even though Mr Kim Dae Jung has made a commitment to Stephen Cardinal Kim that he is willing to give up his presidential ambitions in order to see civilian government established.

Neither of the opposition

figures appears to be fully committed to democracy in the Western sense and when they talk of democratization it means more precisely a return to civilian government.

Despite the commitment to the cardinal, Mr Kim Dae Jung's presidential ambitions are ill-concealed and not without reason. Even with rigged polls he took 46 percent of the vote against President Park in 1971.

The President knows full well that in a fair, direct election he would not stand a chance against Mr Kim Dae Jung. But two things stand in the way of his candidacy: his long absence in the United States disqualifies him on residency grounds; and the outstanding sedition sentence.

Both Mr Kims, therefore, press for the revision of the constitution to allow direct election of the President, freeing the contest from the present electoral college system which is easily manipulated.

The two weeks of anti-Government protests and the broad base of public opposition to the Government have given Mr Kim Dae Jung a golden opportunity to force changes out of a regime on the ropes. He insists on a revision of the system of government before that of the constitution.



Young South Korean women praying in Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral yesterday during a weekend lull in demonstrations.

Chun expected to make concessions

From David Watts
Seoul

Forced on to the defensive by serious unrest in the provinces, the South Korean Government is expected to announce concessions to the Opposition early this week.

Though clashes in the capital during Friday's peace march were serious enough, it became clear later that government forces had been unable to control parts of the southern city of Kwangju. Disturbances in other areas had also been serious.

The Government claimed a victory in the capital, with massive policing and heavy tear-gas barrages, but the National Council of Churches said that more than a million people took to the streets across the country.

Despite the weekend clashes, the Government is again hinting that it is preparing for important concessions.

The central committee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) meets today to review its options. An early announcement by Mr Roh

Tae Woo, President Chun's designated successor, is promised.

Among the options apparently being discussed is one for Mr Roh to step down as the President's successor and remain only as party chairman. The Opposition would then be able to deal with him in that capacity and thus not appear to be endorsing him as president-to-be.

Though the press is saying that the Government is now willing to renegotiate the constitution during President

Chun's term, it says that if there is no compromise by September the DJP may propose the dissolution of the National Assembly and call general elections before the end of the year, perhaps under a new electoral law.

Whatever new government was elected would be able to decide the form of the next administration. But the Government has so far not made any immediate commitment on the Democratic Reunification Party's demands for a referendum.

Afrikaner rebels form white church

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Hardline right-wing dissidents of the Dutch Reformed Church, the established church of Afrikaners, formed their own church this weekend open to white Afrikaners only. It is to be called the Afrikaans Reformed Church, subtitled "a church of Christ under white Afrikaners".

The dissidents' leader, Professor Willie Lubbe, a prominent right-wing theologian, said "travelling ministers" would be sent out immediately to recruit members from existing Dutch Reformed Church congregations and that the new church would ordain its own ministers. Other supporters at a rally attended by about

Johannesburg — The South African Defence Minister, Mr Magnus Malan, confirmed yesterday that the military was involved in the production and distribution of anti-African National Congress booklets (AP reports). The publications depict graphic images of bomb-blast and "necklace" victims.

4,000 people in Pretoria on Saturday said they would immediately withdraw their children from Dutch Reformed Church catechism classes.

The split in the Dutch Reformed Church, to which about 60 per cent of South Africa's three million Afrikaners belong, is not the first in the church's recent history. The most notable was that of 1960 led by Dr Beyers Naude, then moderator of its Southern

Transvaal synod, who was subsequently banned and persecuted by the Government for his outspoken opposition to apartheid.

The new breakaway results from acceptance by the Dutch Reformed Church synod last year of a policy document entitled "Church and Society" which declares that the church should be open to all races and that some aspects of apartheid are a sin. The dissidents, who have called themselves the Continuation Committee for Dissatisfied Members, have demanded that the document be revoked.

Professor Johan Heyns, Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, described the breakaway move as a "sad event". But he maintained that the new church was based on political and cultural grounds rather than scriptural ones. "It is an excellent example of what can be called 'Afrikaner civil religion'," he said.

Professor Lubbe, however, said that meetings during the last eight months with hundreds of the 1,250 Dutch Reformed Church congregations in South Africa showed that there was support "everywhere". He said the split had been caused because the Dutch Reformed Church had taken a "liberal" direction and that the Church and Society document was not based on scripture but undermined family life because it welcomed the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act.

Curbs on Albanians in Kosovo

From Dossa Trevian
Belgrade

Yugoslavia's Communist Party has called on the Albanian administrators of the country's Kosovo region to introduce a family planning programme to stop the population explosion among their people and thereby ease ethnic friction with the Serbian minority.

In a debate lasting more than 12 hours, during which a crowd of about 1,000 Serbs from Kosovo staged a silent vigil in the park opposite the Parliament building, the party's Central Committee warned that unless a real change was made the situation in the region might seriously jeopardize the country's stability and cohesion.

The Central Committee, however, merely repeated the obvious — apart from the family planning programme request — failed to give any concrete proposals on how to ease the ethnic friction.

The Serbs are complaining that they are at the mercy of the biased Albanian administration and that Albanian separatists are exerting pressure to force them out of the region and thereby achieve their goal of a purely Albanian province.

The Serbs have threatened to leave the area en masse if the country's leaders fail to come up with a solution to the crisis.

The feelings of the minority are reinforced by the high birthrate among the Albanians, who now number 1,200,000 and are in fact enjoying a demographic explosion which in itself creates economic problems at a time when jobs are scarce.

Britons die in Andean avalanche

Lima (AP) — Two unidentified Britons were among three European mountain climbers killed in an avalanche while scaling one of Peru's tallest Andean peaks.

All three were buried in an avalanche on Mount Yerupaja, a 21,892 ft mountain 200 miles north of Lima.

Panda dies

Washington (Reuters) — A four-day-old cub born to giant pandas Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing has died, zoo officials said.

Teachers quit

Hanoi (AFP) — More than 2,000 teachers in southern Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City are reported to have resigned this year because they could not survive on their pay.

Mother at 12

Nairobi (AFP) — A girl aged 12 has given birth to twins at the Garissa hospital in north-eastern Kenya.

Gold theft

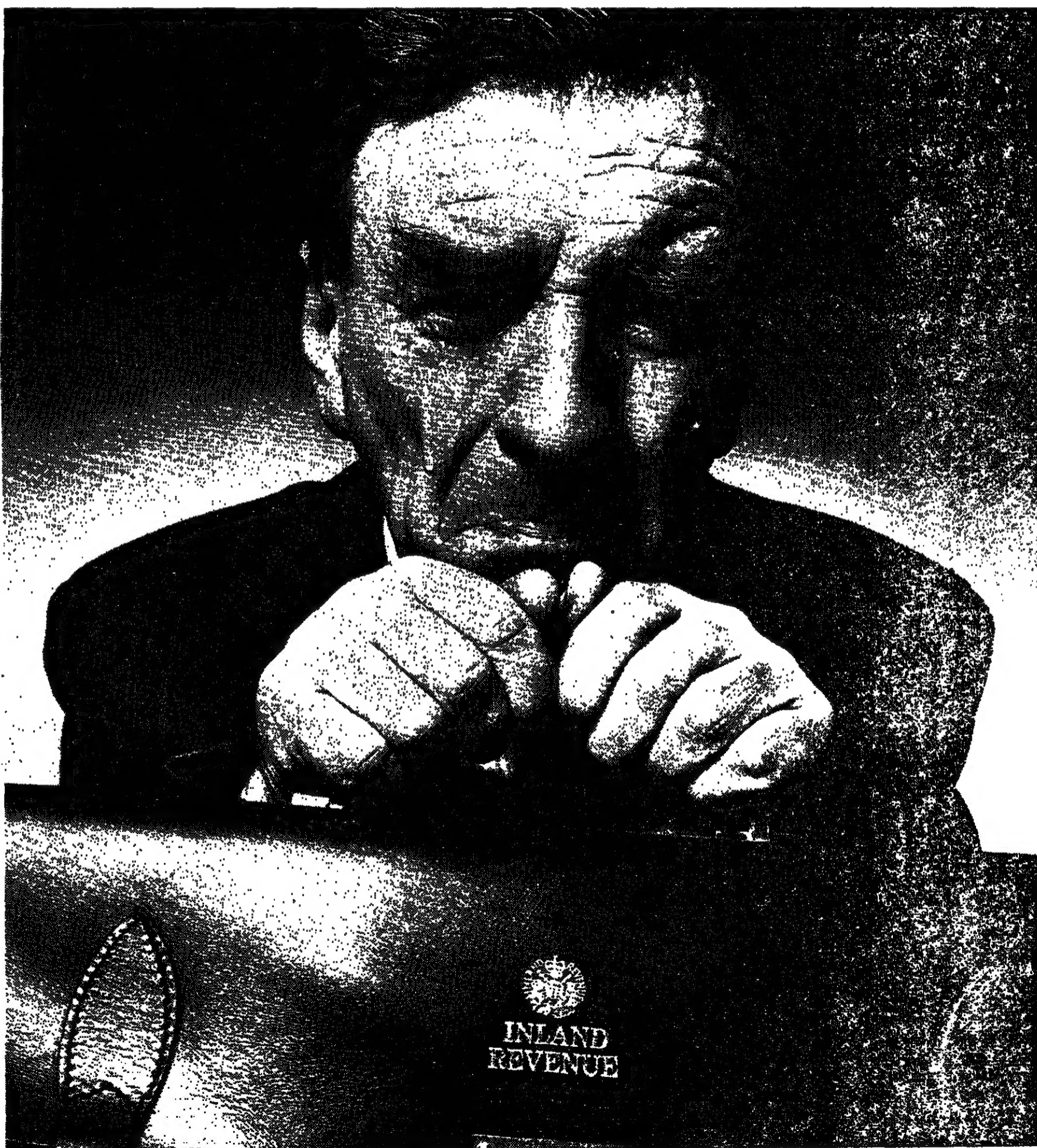
Moscow (Reuters) — Nearly 400 people have been found guilty of stealing gold worth £13.4 million in a major gold-mining region in the far east of the Soviet Union.

Death in bath

Los Angeles (AFP) — Althea Flynn, aged 33, wife of Larry Flynn, publisher of the erotic magazine *Hustler*, has been found drowned in her bath.

Beach bomb

Jerusalem (NYT) — An Israeli woman and her seven-year-old son were wounded when a bomb exploded on Carmel beach in Haifa.



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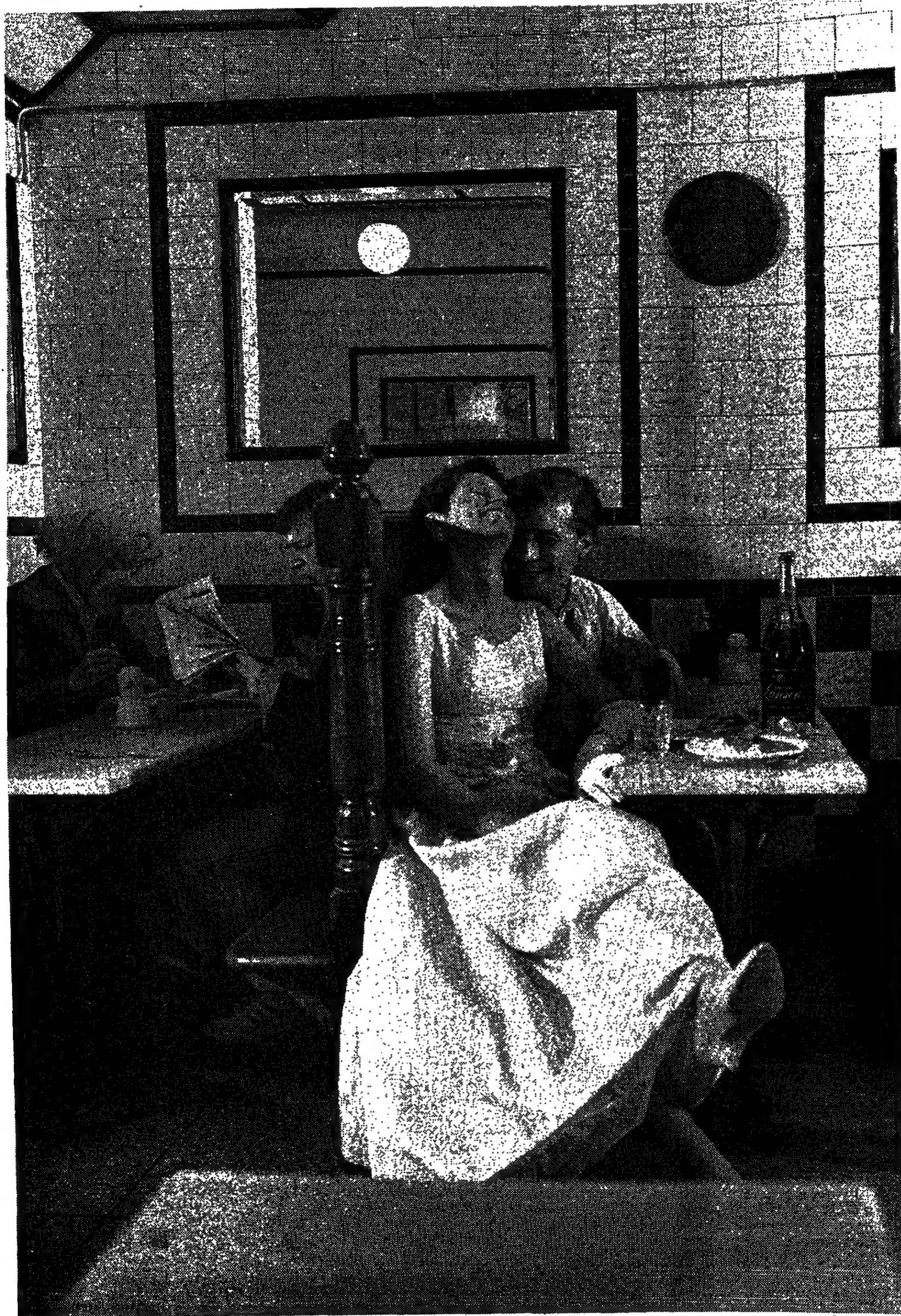
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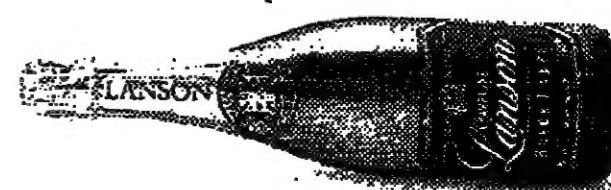
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for Colon

STRAWS IN

The man most likely to win in Australia . . . if he keeps his temper

Even a hit below the belt fails to make Hawke falter

From Brian James, Melbourne

Australia's Prime Minister, the reformed womanizer Bob Hawke, yesterday avoided serious injury when kicked in the groin by an anti-abortion militant whilst campaigning in Coburg, his constituency near Melbourne.

But of far greater significance to his prospect of an historic third successive term of office came earlier, when he avoided being provoked to rage when confronted live on television with a printed list over 15 ft long of election promises he is said to have broken.

This was a moment of crisis in the Australian Labor Party's attempt to retain power. Not because the party is unready to defend its record; but because Mr Hawke's tendency to self-destruct in a general election of inefable boredom seemingly leading to a conclusion of inevitable unchange.

That computer print-out was produced on a nationwide current affairs programme by Sydney journalist Peter Bowers "going for a bit of visual impact, knowing with mere words, he'd just brushed aside the 31 broken promises I listed".

"At that moment," said

they would all have been yelling "Go on, Bob, lose your rag. They know getting him irritated is the only hope they've got."

Mr Hawke did not waver. A long, loud laugh, a little banter about "a bit longer and it would have stretched the length of a cricket pitch", a brisk trot through the ALP stock response: "We didn't break any promises, merely

changed policies as a consequence of the £4 billion loss of income from falling commodity prices", and that carried him through to the commercial break.

Then he told Bowers "what a bastard", laughing the while, and "what a load of bull-shine". The moment had passed. But the importance of it should not be missed.

Take this from James McClelland, a former Labor Cabinet minister: "The Prime Minister's minders realize he is an emotional timebomb who could explode any minute and lose the election single-handed. . . . Hawke has the appearance of being politically sedated . . . and the

unacknowledged (election) strategy has been to tell the story in pictures."

Or this from John Wheelodon, another former ALP Cabinet minister. "Voting in Australia is compulsory. If betting one's life savings on the outcome was also compulsory, you would have to go with Hawke. But you would have sleepless nights until July 11, because you know of his immense capacity to throw it all away."

Neither man was talking of Bob Hawke's penchant for human weaknesses. When once he cried on television as he discussed the daughter who was hooked on drugs, the son who had changed his name to distance himself from the family, this just endeared him to millions.

When he confessed his many affairs his wife Hazel had forgiven, or the periods in his life when he had scarce drawn a sober breath, he merely promoted himself higher in the esteem of a society where machismo — here called mateyness — is the highest of virtues.

But Bob Hawke in a rage is something else. When angry, the man with the EPNS hairstyle and the megawatt smile becomes a sight to drive koalas to the topmost branch. This was observed first in 1983, when after ousting the



Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, struggling through anti-abortion protesters while electioneering in Melbourne yesterday. One demonstrator kicked him in the groin.

ALP leader Bill Hayden in a coup so swift and deadly Ken Livingstone would have been tempted to take notes, Hawke went on television to be greeted with a first question that was: "How does it feel — having blood on your hands?"

"Hawke went berserk. No other way to describe it. Aussies love a larrikin, the super 'okker' thing was fine by

them. But this was something else. This man, snarling and spitting, was very, very ugly. I watched it in a crowded room. Looking around you see people turning cold," said an observer.

Twice more on TV since, Mr Hawke has been seen to erupt, once when pressed on Australia's policy over Fiji. More spectacularly, when

asked how he could come before the cameras and warn the nation to accept austerity, when he had just been racing with Kerry Packer, a man reputed to have lost £3 million gambling on horses.

Which explains why just before the election was called Bob Hawke was taken to a remote hotel at Port Douglas, north of Cairns, told to sleep

as much as he could for three days, and was then sat down, rested and relaxed, and subjected to a grilling by his friends on all the subjects and with all the provocation he could expect to be assailed by his foes.

Those friends are a fascinating group: slick, personable, snappily dressed, silkily professional. They include Cassidy, a former ABC television reporter; Bob Surby, ex-journalist and lawyer and professional lobbyist; now Hawke's political adviser; Richard Farmer, journalist and wine dealer, whose calming influence on Hawke has earned him the title of the "walking Mogador" from the media.

And, oddest of all, is John Singleton, the rough-edged advertising magnate, who just 10 years ago founded a party of the extreme right and appeared to be about to dedicate his life to sniffing out and stamping to mush any Red in any walk of Australian life. A strange man to find now helping mastermind an historic triumph for a labour party.

But then this is a strange labour party. Neil Kinnock would recognize little of its manifesto and approve even less: not social ownership, but increased privatization, more workers buying houses, owning shares and purest

Thatcherite policies of deregulation for big business. "Economically, the most right-wing government Australia has ever had," says ex-minister Wheelodon.

What Neil Kinnock would recognize is the style of this Labor campaign. Like his own, this is a media operation: crammed with picture opportunities like patting possums for TV, but remarkably short of opportunity for senior commentators to question him in depth; perhaps the fear is the Port Douglas teach-in failed to render him fireproof.

Against him is a shattered coalition of Liberal and National parties, a new, strongest card — a promise to slash taxes and pay for it by slashing government expenditure — has been horrendously undermined by evidence they had got the sums wrong. What then to stop Bob Hawke, save Hawke himself?

An old school chum of Mr Hawke told me this: "We had a reunion just after he was elected last. We all sat around wondering how he did it. Because he had never shown a glimpse of what he has seemed to become. We talked it through and decided this . . . Bob Hawke went far because he never really wanted to do anything, he simply wanted to be someone. That's the drive. He would do anything to keep power."

Sri Lanka conflict

Tamil group ready for Colombo talks

From Vigitha Yapa, Colombo

The main Tamil guerrilla group in Sri Lanka has sent a senior member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to India with a message that it is open to talks with the Sri Lankan Government.

The Jaffna commander of the Tigers was sent to India by the group's leader, Mr Velupillai Prabhakaran, in response to a message from the Indian Government asking for a statement, within two weeks, of the guerrillas' minimum demands. They were asked not to respond with their standard "traditional homelands" call for a separate state but to base their reply on the December 19 proposals of the Sri Lankan Government, which offer greater autonomy

member Tamil delegation from the Hindu Maha Sabha that he is willing to hold talks with the leader of the Tigers.

The new moves to bring the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil guerrillas to the negotiating table came after the visit of the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, Mr Shalul Hammed, to Delhi 10 days ago. He met the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the relevant ministers at the Foreign Ministry.

Last Thursday, the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J. N. Dixit, was summoned to Delhi for urgent consultations. Meanwhile, a new dimension has been added to the situation in the northern capital of Jaffna, with demands by some Tamils for annexation to India.

Last week, two Indian ships carrying food and medicine unloaded their cargoes at Kankesanthurai, in northern Sri Lanka, and the food is being distributed through government channels with the aid of Red Cross officials from India and Sri Lanka. When the convoy of food reached Jaffna on Friday, thousands of residents kissed the vehicles and shouted "Save us, do not leave us". They pushed aside gun-wielding Tamil guerrillas who were trying to control the crowds in the absence of police. Indians with the convoy were visibly moved.

In a separate development, The Sunday Times reported yesterday that India has requested permission from Sri Lanka's Atomic Energy Authority to send spent fuel from Bombay to Felixstowe by way of Colombo. The report said that the flask to carry the deadly cargo on a shipping corporation vessel had been supplied by the UK Atomic Energy Agency.

The material to be shipped is 93 per cent enriched with uranium-235 and is highly radioactive.

Leader killed

Colombo — In a surprise attack early yesterday, security forces smashed the main eastern base of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the biggest militant Tamil separatist group, killing the district leader, the Government said (AFP reports). The base was at Mutur, Trincomalee district. The leader was named as Gajendran. Six of his colleagues were also killed, Mr Thilak Ratanakara, the government media chief, said.

for the Tamils in the island's northern and eastern provinces.

The Tigers had proposed two conditions for talks, informed sources said. The first was that the army should withdraw to the area they held in the northern province on December 19 1986; the second was that the Tigers should be recognized as the only representative of the Tamil people for negotiations. The group has indicated that the first condition is not essential if the second is accepted.

Last Thursday, President Jayawardene told a three-

China presses Japan over trade and Taiwan

Peking (Reuters) — Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's 82-year-old leader, yesterday joked over a Japanese description of him as "out of touch", as Peking pressured Tokyo to make amends on sensitive political and economic grievances.

Mr Deng, referring to a Japanese official's comments which sparked a major diplomatic row earlier this month, laughed and told a visiting Japanese Cabinet delegation he could be called an "old fool".

The meeting with Mr Deng came on the second and final day of ministerial talks in which Chinese leaders have warned Japan that rearmament, its trade imbalance with China and its policy towards Nationalist Taiwan could jeopardize relations.

China's Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, told his Japanese counterpart, Mr Tadashi Kuranari, on Saturday that Chinese policy towards Japan would not be affected by changes in the Peking leadership.

Some Japanese sources blame the fall of the reformist Communist Party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, earlier this year for tensions between Peking and Tokyo, while the controversial description of Mr Deng suggested that he no

longer represented China's true policy towards Japan.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's Prime Minister, said on Saturday that Mr Deng spoke on behalf of the whole country. "Any incorrect judgement will bring harm to Sino-Japanese relations," he reportedly told the Japanese delegation.

Mr Wu, warning Japan against "evasive attitudes", said economic and other links between Japan and Taiwan had "grown greatly instead of being restricted". China is keen to attract more Japanese investment, but Tokyo's investment in Taiwan is still several times higher than in the mainland.

But Mr Zhao said that Japan should not think economic problems alone could be solved and political issues ignored. Mr Kuranari yesterday gave assurances that Japan had no plans to become a big military power, recognized only mainland China and was determined to cut trade imbalances.

● Carter visit: Mr Jimmy Carter, former US President, arrived in Peking from Lhasa yesterday as China rebuffed American allegations of human rights abuses in Tibet (Reuters reports). However, Mr Carter spoke in defence of Peking's rule of Tibet.

LAST YEAR IN BRITAIN WE EACH GAVE LESS THAN THIS TO THE CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN.

Many, many people give generously to the Cancer Research Campaign each year, as do companies, clubs, schools and communities of all kinds.

And altogether, millions of pounds are donated.

Furthermore, a full 92% of that money is put directly into researching the causes of cancer, its prevention, early detection and treatment.

But that sum of money could be so much greater. Because still, there are many people who haven't yet given anything.

In fact, when averaged out, the amount given last year to the Cancer Research Campaign was less than 13p per person.

Nevertheless, with the money given to research, there's no doubt that great things have already been achieved.

For instance, well over half the children who develop cancer can now be cured.

And many forms of cancer are now almost always curable: testicular cancer in men, cancer of the placenta in women, Hodgkins disease in young people, and the common forms of skin cancer.

While the introduction of screening for breast cancer and cervical cancer would not have been possible without research.

Even the causes of many cancers have been discovered: cigarette smoking, diet, lifestyle; our education programmes are aimed at all of these. We also know viruses can cause some cancers.

These are only a few examples of the progress that has been made, and they are by no means the only ones.

But cancer is still a big problem. Although 75,000 people are

successfully treated each year (that's 1 in 3 cancer sufferers) over 155,000 people a year die of it.

Much more must be done.

And with more money, much more can be done.

Like the early detection of ovarian cancer, like a vaccine to counter the virus that is a cause of cervical cancer, like better anti-cancer drugs with fewer side effects, and like a better understanding of the psychological problems of cancer patients.

These are just some of the advances in the pipeline, and more will surely follow.

So if you have been giving to the Cancer Research Campaign, thank you, and please don't stop giving.

But if you haven't yet given to the Cancer Research Campaign, perhaps you might consider now is the time to start.

If you want to help us, you could make a donation, a deed of covenant, a regular gift through your salary, or a legacy. Or you could donate your time to help your local committee.

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SPECTRUM

Climbing towards catastrophe

● At 6pm on Monday, August 4, 1986, Julie Tullis became the first British woman to conquer the feared K2, in the Karakoram. She called it "the mountain of my dreams" and three days later it conquered her

● Peter Gillman has pieced together the events of last summer: the courage, the rivalry, and the gambles that led to her death

Julie Tullis was entranced by K2 from the start. When she first saw its north face soaring sheer from its glacier like some giant cathedral, she thought it the most beautiful mountain she had seen. Although her attempts in 1983 and 1984 failed by wide margins, she left no one in doubt that she intended to climb K2, the world's second-highest peak, one day. She took to calling it "my mountain" and "the mountain of my dreams".



She came to mountaineering late in life. Born in Croydon in 1939, she took up climbing at 16. After marrying at 20, she and her husband Terry ran climbing courses and a shop near the sandstone outcrops around Tunbridge Wells. Terry was the breadwinner while she brought up their two children, Christopher and Lindsay. Their roles began to switch when Terry suffered a horrific gardening accident, impaling his thigh on the rotor arm of a mowing machine. She also took up the martial arts of karate and judo which gave her a new sense of purpose and control. They helped her climbing, and she especially recalled a day in Snowdonia when "nothing seemed impossible — it was like flying".

Her introduction to the world of international expeditions came when she met the Austrian mountaineer and film-maker Kurt Diemberger. Seven years older than Julie, Diemberger was a senior figure in mountaineering. They first met in 1975 in Snowdonia: a strong-willed man, Diemberger became angry when Julie turned down an invitation to go on a sailing trip. Finally she agreed to go climbing with him in Salzburg.

It was the start of a friendship which for Diemberger had elements of an infatuation and for Julie held the key to a

fantastic," she once said, "and he gets such a bad deal." Yet Julie and Terry remained committed to one another, and there were always periods of retrenchment. One came in 1985, when Julie and Terry went to the United States together for Christmas and Terry felt that they were entering a period of stability at last. Then Julie told Terry that Diemberger had arranged for them to film an Italian expedition to K2. Terry last saw Julie at Bridge station on March 20, 1986. "We were always very emotional when we said goodbye," Terry recalls. They both cried.

Before joining the Italian expedition, Julie and Diemberger flew to Nepal to complete another film. As usual, Julie began to compose a diary for Terry's benefit. She relished her surroundings, describing the "towering granite cliffs, topped by snow-capped mountains", all around. Julie and Diemberger joined the Italians in Pakistan on May 15 and 10 days later began the long approach march to K2. The weather remained poor but on June 8 the clouds parted, and K2 rose before them against a brilliant blue sky. When they rounded the final bend and saw a line of tents on the glacier, Julie wrote, "it felt like arriving at a second home".

By mid-June no fewer than 10 expeditions had assembled below K2. They contained climbers from a dozen countries and planned to attempt the mountain by four different routes. Four were bidding for the Abruzzi ridge, named after the Italian duke who made one of the earliest attempts in 1909.

Four more — including the Italians — had their eyes on the South-west Ridge. An international expedition was trying the South Pillar and a strong British team was attempting the long North-west Ridge. Of the four routes,

only the Abruzzi had been climbed before.

In the subsequent chain of disasters, the presence of so many expeditions, with the potential for discord and misunderstanding, was a potent factor. For the moment, there were happy reunions for Julie and Diemberger with climbers they had met elsewhere. Yet there was a certain chill undertone which the British were probably the first to sense.

According to Jim Curran, a British climber and cameraman, "it was a thought that occurred to most of us. There were 60-odd climbers and we would be remarkably lucky if there wasn't a death. It was as if we were waiting for the first one to happen".

Most of the expeditions intended to follow the traditional Himalayan method of establishing a line of camps up the mountain. The climbers would use the camps as staging posts and shelter in case of storms, and also hoped to fix ropes to safeguard the most difficult sections.

But the first week brought frustrating inactivity. That summer there were never more than five clear days of weather in a stretch, with storms and snow in between. Only on June 19 did the Italians embark on the South-west Ridge, while Julie and Diemberger filmed on the Abruzzi ridge. The first deaths came two days later.

At 5.50am on June 21 the South-west Ridge was raked by a massive avalanche, the consequence of the heavy snowfall the previous week. The Italians escaped but two Americans were swept away. "The glacier village is a mixture of emotions," Julie wrote. "Extreme sadness, and worry for those still up."

Her anxieties proved justified. On June 23, after the French team had reached the summit, the married couple Maurice and Liliane Barnard fell to their deaths. Julie was

Nothing was impossible — it was like flying

stunned: it was, she tauntily recorded, "a major tragedy". To outsiders, with four deaths in three days, it might appear that the expeditions were playing an extravagant game of Russian roulette. But although climbers will admit theirs is a risk sport, they prefer to rationalize accidents as events which occur to other people and which are compounded by their mistakes.

It could therefore be argued that the Americans had erred in venturing on to their route before the fresh snow had consolidated. As for the Barnards, they were not in the top echelon of climbers and may have been out of their depth in attempting K2.

Thus it was only the surviving Americans who decided to renounce their attempt. The Italians switched to the Abruzzi ridge. On July 3, they

launched their summit bid, with Julie and Diemberger filming from behind. On July 5 six of them reached the top.

At 6am the next day, from a camp 2,000ft below, Julie and Diemberger embarked on their own summit attempt. It was, Julie admitted, "a little cheeky", as they were not yet acclimatized to the altitude.

At first they made steady progress through a rock chimney known as the Bottleneck. They slowed on a difficult ice-traverse above and it was 4pm when they arrived at the final snow slope below the summit. It became bitterly cold, and they headed back down.

Julie and Diemberger waited for 24 hours in the hope of making a second attempt. But the settled weather came to an end and on July 8 it was their turn to fight for their lives. As they began

their descent the storm threatened to hurl them into the air.

They were periodically enveloped in "white-outs", when ground and sky merge in flying snow, and they huddled against the wind until they could locate the horizon again. It was almost dark when they reached Camp Three.

When a pale dawn broke the storm was still at full fury. The fixed ropes were encased in ice and as Julie tried to free them her fingers became "worryingly numb". Camp Two was buried in snow but further down they came upon another tent and took refuge there.

Even now they were still in danger. The snow piling up outside was threatening to engulf them as well as creating an avalanche risk. But in the middle of the night, Julie later wrote, there was nothing to be done. "There are certain points in mountaineering where all you can do is wait."

The morning brought relief at last. The storm had subsided and outside lay a new world — "calm, beautiful, quiet". When they reached Base Camp climbers flooded out to greet them: "A very warm home-coming," Julie wrote. To her diary, Julie admitted that the descent had brought misgivings. There were moments "when I convinced myself that that was it. I was not going all that way back up. Who really cared if I climbed 300 metres higher on K2 or not?"

Her doubts deepened when she learned of yet another death. On July 8 two Polish climbers had reached the summit via the South Pillar. But they were caught in the storm that had struck Julie and Diemberger. One man lost his crampons and slid over a

10,000ft drop. "Everyone was devastated," Julie wrote.

That death could still be ascribed to inexperience or exhaustion, but six days later came the accident that confirmed the part of sheer, malevolent fate in determining who lived or died on K2 that year.

For the past month the Italian Renato Casarotto, accompanied in Base Camp by his wife Goretti, had been making his solo attempt on the South-west Ridge. On July 12 he set off for one last attempt, but on July 16 he decided to retreat and radioed that he expected to reach Base Camp that night.

At 7pm Julie heard Goretti shouting hysterically. Casarotto had just radioed to say that he had fallen into a crevasse. Julie, Diemberger and five other climbers went to his aid. They found Casarotto 40ft down a crevasse with a serious head injury. He was barely conscious when he was pulled out and half an hour later he died.

It fell to Julie to try to console the grief-stricken Goretti. In her next letter she told Terry she would not be making another summit bid. "To get three hours from the top and go down safely means more to me than standing on the summit," she assured him. "I have no more pleasure to climb my mountain of mountains."

© Peter Gillman, 1987

Adapted from *Clouds from both Sides* by Julie Tullis, with a new chapter by Peter Gillman, to be published by Grafton Books on July 9 (£3.95).

TOMORROW

At the peak of perfection — but at what cost? The daring gamble against fate and the weather

Something in the air

As June sashes its way into the record books there is growing evidence that the weather is becoming more extreme. It, as recent years suggest, we are going to have a higher proportion of floods and droughts, freezes and heatwaves, then we will have to adjust to a bumpy meteorological ride.

Last year we had the coldest February in 40 years and the coldest April in over 60 years. An exceptionally mild late autumn and December was followed by record cold weather in January of this year.

June was record-breaking wet and cold. But was it also part of a pattern?

Continued cold weather in February and March suddenly switched to give us the warmest April in more than 25 years. Then just when we were all talking about a hot summer it flipped back to a record-breaking cold, wet spell.

These ups and downs have also been mirrored on a

slightly longer timescale. Since 1975 we have had four exceptionally hot summers and five of the last nine winters have featured cold spells of unusual severity.

Meteorologists cannot agree about whether these more frequent extreme spells are linked to other changes in the climate system, such as tropical sea surface temperatures, or whether they are simply a manifestation of the natural variability of the atmosphere, or both.

One other explanation has been offered: the build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from burning petrol fuels may lead to greater variability. Analysis of the warmest years in the first half of the 20th century suggests that this may have produced a more continental climate in North-west Europe. The recent erratic weather fits this hypothesis and may be here to stay.

What is certain is that long-term weather patterns can set in and break up with remarkable suddenness. There is, however, little evidence that they follow any predictable sequence: a search of the records for another year to match the fluctuations of the last six months would prove quite fruitless.

W. J. Burroughs

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ACROSS

1 Feast (6)
8 Carriage queen (4)
9 Contradict (5)
10 Emotionless (7)
11 Authorisation (8)
12 Prosper (4)
13 Hecuba's daughter (4)
18 Question persistently (4)
19 Pinpoint (5)
22 Erupting mountain (7)
23 Weekly earnings (5)
24 Slip flow (4)
25 Rotate (6)

DOWN

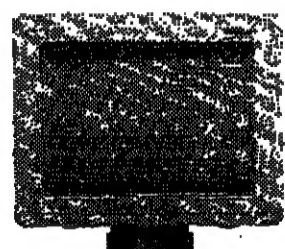
2 Temporary Artificial Lig (5)
3 Day before (7)
4 Pockmarked solitaires (6,3,4)
5 Decays (4)
6 Qualification docu-
ment (7)
7 Deep gorge (5)
10 Without feeling (4)
12 Try (4)
14 Paradise (4)
15 King Arthur's seat (7)
16 Black marketeer (4)
17 Roman (5)
20 Cast metal slab (5)
21 Sull (4)
23 Armed conflict (3)

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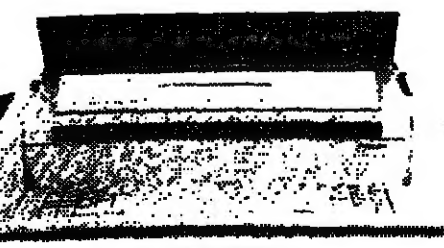
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THE TIMES DIARY

Halfway House

Dissolution honours could be giving the Prime Minister a headache. The practice of giving life peerages to all former Cabinet ministers when they leave the Commons will be difficult to implement this time as the Tory list numbers 11. They are Jim Prior, Francis Pym, Sir Keith Joseph, Patrick Jenkin, Humphreys, Atkins, Geoffrey Rippon, Peter Rees, Mark Carlisle, Nicholas Edwards, Peter Thomas and Norman St John-Evans. Cries of "Foul" would almost certainly be heard from the Labour benches, which in any case has its own list of candidates, if all were elevated. Sir Michael Havers, of course, has already moved upstairs to the Lord Chancellorship and his predecessor, Lord Hailsham, is tipped for an earldom, giving him back the hereditary status relinquished in 1963 — as compensation for vacating the Woolsack early. My money this time is on five only: Joseph, Atkins, Edwards, Thomas and St John-Evans.

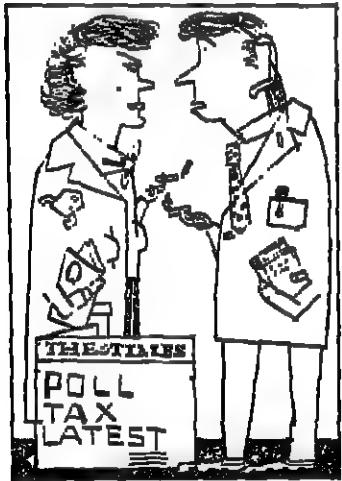
Communion tax

A first task for Michael Allison, who has resigned as Mrs Thatcher's PPS to become Second Church Commissioner, will be to lobby his former boss about the threat of poll taxes on church finances. Religious leaders, including Graham Leonard, Bishop of London, are worried about the implications of the proposed community charge on their properties and will ask sympathetic backbenchers to help ensure that churches remain exempted from half their rates. Despite a Green Paper assurance that such a concession would be found when rates were replaced, this has not happened in Scotland. And if the scheme is extended in its present form to England and Wales, the Church of England would have to find an extra £7 million a year. When Leonard recently wrote to the Prime Minister suggesting further talks between church and state, he received a "very boot-faced" reply: I am told.

Cutting

Archie Hamilton, who took a pay cut to succeed Alison at No 10, might be wondering if life is fair after all. He has been replaced as a junior defence minister by Tim Sainsbury, MP for Hove, member of the grocery family and self-proclaimed millionaire, who won't really need the extra few bob that goes with the job. PPSs, even Mrs Thatcher's, are paid back-bench salaries.

BARRY FANTONI



Surely they're not charging us to say who we vote for?

Grainer, loser

John MacGregor, the new Agriculture Minister, has been forced to discontinue the services of his former Treasury PPS, Michael Lord, to avoid the MAFF being run by a Suffolk mafia. MacGregor and John Gummer, his Number Two, both represent wealthy East Anglian farming constituencies and so does Lord, who has apparently been encouraged to retire to the back benches in consequence. The problem is that smaller and poorer farmers in other parts of Britain are increasingly resentful of the big grain producers, so a triumvirate at MAFF from the main cereals area would not have looked good. MacGregor, however, could still be vulnerable: he has appointed as his PPS farmer Andy Stewart, who represents Sherwood. Will he rob the rich to help the poor?

Plain duff

Passengers who last week rang Air France's recorded information service to find out if their flights had been affected by the French air traffic controllers' strike may well have been thrown into further confusion. They were told there were no flights as it will get messy, and normal services would resume on December 26.

County haul

It had to happen. The London Residuary Body, the GLC successor organization whose main role is to hand over its functions to others, is developing a life of its own. Messengers at its County Hall offices are about to be issued with badges with the letters LRB stamped in blue upon gold. The organization reckons it will get through 200 badges before being wound up in 1991 and has spent £350 on them. For its last night, perhaps, it will be ordering fireworks and Ned Sherrin. PHS

Not so long ago, child abuse was seldom discussed in Britain. Today intimate family affairs are constantly brought to our attention. Public concern is such that the government will surely be pushed into recognizing the need for a Family Court.

Last week Dr Higgs and the Cleveland Social Services Department were pilloried for alleged misdiagnosis of sexual abuse and their supposed excessive zeal in taking children into care. Today Louis Blom-Cooper and his colleagues begin their inquiry into why a Greenwich social worker failed to prevent the death of four-year-old Kimberley Carlisle.

Until the extent of the problem became more widely known, the consequences of abuse often went unnoticed. Doctors seemed to think that only monsters would harm or molest their children, and that they could easily be identified. As a result, bumps and bruises were usually thought to have an innocent explanation, and few GPs would consider conducting a vaginal investigation on a three-year-old to detect possible paternal interference. But we have now lost our innocence.

Media coverage given to court cases and public inquiries has taught us what many, perhaps, did not want to learn: that some children are trapped in a situation where their deepest fears exploit them, seduce them, wound them and even torture them to death.

Enter the social worker. Employed to carry out policies of child protection, why is he or she not more successful? Social workers face three dilemmas, none of them easy to resolve. First, they

Social workers caught in the crossfire

by Martin Davies

feel they cannot win. If a child is injured or killed, the social worker is held to be at fault for not acting early enough; if the social worker removes a child as a precautionary measure, he is open to criticism for acting as an insensitive bureaucrat and for impugning the integrity of an innocent parent.

It is no accident that social workers have come to be linked with the image of the wicked fairy. ("Have you noticed how your friends keep their children out of sight when you visit their homes?" said a former student of mine, only half tongue-in-cheek.) Child removal is a hazardous exercise: you never know whether abuse would have occurred if you had not acted as you did; you do know that in the long run the child's experience in care may prove to be even more damaging than remaining at home.

The second dilemma is not to do with child removal, but with gaining access to the home. Social workers are not trained as criminal investigators, and they do not

normally think of themselves as quasi-policemen. They can handle authority, but they are not so good at entering where they are not wanted.

Most social workers see their clients as people who are used to being at the bottom of the heap, treated as dregs or scoundrels, and they are determined that they at least will give them the respect they feel all citizens deserve. The role played by social workers in Western society is one of the most humane features of 20th-century life, but it is not easily reconcilable with the investigative style demanded in child protection.

That public and politicians are equally nervous about an active investigative style is shown in the Cleveland case: many do not like the fact that routine and non-related hospital visits were used by doctors to carry out the diagnosis of sexual abuse.

The third dilemma was pinpointed in the report of the inquiry into the death of Jasmine

Beckford: the tendency of social workers to see both child and abusing parents as clients, or even to see the parents as the primary clients. The error is understandable — after all, most other public agencies would find it hard to reverse the normal pecking order and ignore the concept of parental responsibility. But, as Louis Blom-Cooper, in charge of both the Jasmine Beckford and Kimberley Carlisle inquiries, has argued, when the life and liberty of a child are at risk at the hands of his parents, then the social worker's focus must be unambiguously on the victim.

The inquiry into the death of Kimberley Carlisle will again compel us to think about the practice of social work in child abuse. After it, we shall see a continuing shift towards specialized child care practice; there will be greater emphasis on the need for clear objectives in preventative work; and there will be pressure for more research and mandatory training at the post-qualifying level.

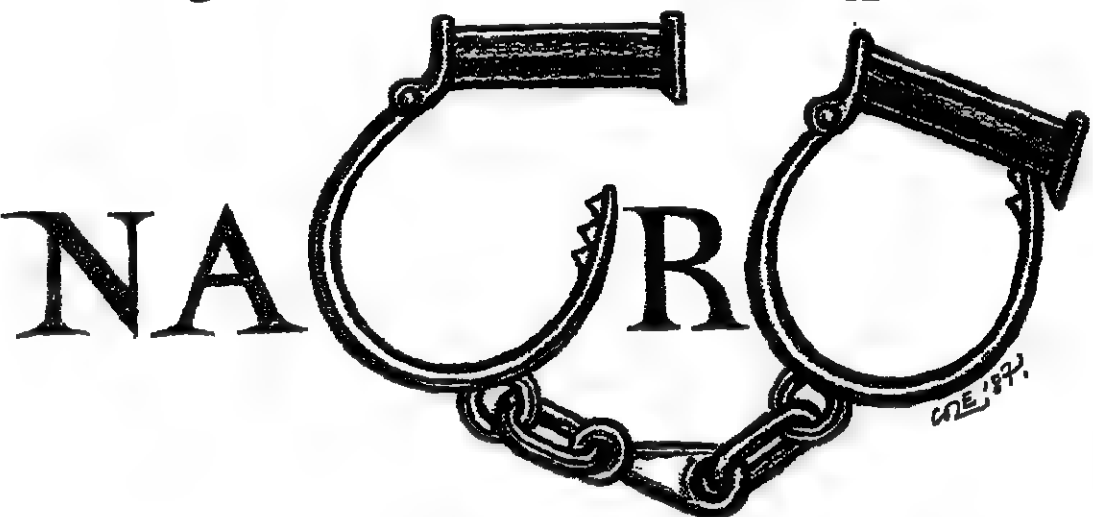
But in such policies is hidden a final dilemma, and one for society as a whole. The resources needed to investigate thoroughly every single allegation of child abuse far exceed those currently available. Just how much is the public prepared to pay to put an end forever to this most monstrous of crimes — not just in cash, but in terms of intrusion into family privacy that would go with any effective policy of prevention?

The public reaction to events in Cleveland suggests the need to move forward very cautiously.

The author is Professor of Social Work at East Anglia University.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

There's just no escape



The work of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, hereinafter known as Nacro, is based on one tragic truth, and one noble principle. The truth is that a man or woman who has just come out of prison, jobless, homeless, spouseless and penniless (as is often the case) is very likely to return at once to crime; the principle is that someone who has broken the law and served the allotted punishment is entitled to have the slate wiped clean. The truth and the principle meet in Nacro; its chief task is to help ex-prisoners go straight and stay straight, and the number who have been turned away from crime forever by the timely assistance of this admirable body must by now be uncountable.

Nacro has, within its structure, something called a "Community Programme Section", with a subsection called "Training Services Department", in which there is a lady whose title is "Assistant Training Services Development Officer" and whose name is Anita Thorpe. You shall hear more of her shortly, but first I must introduce you to a firm called Keith London Associates.

KLA runs a wide variety of management and training courses for businesses desirous of making their procedures more efficient; it is a partnership, with seven partners, of whom you will also hear more. KLA publishes a house journal, called *Keith London Calling*, and sends it regularly to firms and institutions which are, or might be, interested in the services on offer. Among the bodies which have been receiving the magazine regularly is the Training Services Dept of Nacro's Community Programme Section. But not long ago, KLA received, from the aforementioned Miss Thorpe, the following letter: it is only fair for me to publish it in full (though, to save space, as one paragraph), both because if I used excerpts only she might claim that I had not represented her fairly, and because I feel that some of my readers, without an assurance that they have the entire text, would be reluctant, or indeed unable, to believe that the whole thing was not meant as a joke.

We regret to inform you that we no longer wish to continue receiving your house journal. There are a number of reasons for this: but the main one is that, as an equal opportunities employer attempting to implement our policy in all aspects of our work, we find that we are unable — and unwilling — to receive or

use any training materials or providers that do not themselves appear to incorporate the spirit of equality of opportunity in their work. In the past year or so we have been receiving your journal we have seen very few references to, or images of, black and white women, black men or disabled people, which gives the impression that you are primarily interested in meeting the training needs of able-bodied white men. In short, your company appears to be racist, sexist and disabledist. This is not the impression we wish to give our 30,000 staff and employees, therefore we find we are unable to continue any association with your company until such time that your company reflects a more 'positive' image regarding equality of access, opportunity and achievement in training.

It might add that, like ourselves, more and more potential training customers who become aware of the inequalities in current employment and training practices and want to change things are "voting with their training budgets" regarding training providers who seem to reflect the old bad practices. It is therefore in your interests to review your own practices to see if you can do something to make your services more acceptable to the potential customer.

This conjures up, among other things, an alarming picture of what goes on at least at one desk of Nacro. Do you suppose that the lady employs snifters, though presumably human ones rather than Labrador dogs, to seek traces of "racism, sexism and disabledism"? If so, it seems that so sensitive are the sniffoles of these snifters that they can detect things that are not there, for even Miss Thorpe does not claim that *Keith London Calling* contained derogatory remarks about women, offensive cartoons of black people, or jeers directed at disabled ones: no, it

was the absence of references to such people, accompanied by pictures of them, that was enough to convict KLA of the Diabolical Trinity of Isms.

Note also that Miss Thorpe sees no need to seek information as to the reasons for this damning lack, let alone to avoid drawing conclusions from it. Because Miss Thorpe has failed to detect the proper quota of column-inches devoted to black, female or disabled people, it must follow inescapably that KLA is "racist, sexist and disabledist." (I am assured by KLA that its house journal rarely includes pictures of very tall men, very fat women, bald people of either sex or young ones with acne, so it must follow, in Miss Thorpe's logic, that KLA is also heightist, girthisist, scalpist and sportist. If you think that is a joke, just wait a few months.)

Now for the facts, all of which would have been supplied to Miss Thorpe, promptly and without fee, had she not preferred her own bigotry to the evidence: when the Thorpe thumb is turned down, guilt is assumed and punishment follows.

There are 20 people in KLA, ten of each sex. There are seven partners, of whom two are women, giving a figure of 28.6 per cent, as compared to the national average of all directors of companies, which is 1.1 per cent; score 26 times the norm and still be condemned suggests that there must be an ist sniffer with a badly blocked nose. In addition, about a quarter of those who take KLA courses are female: KLA would, of course, like it to be half, but obviously they can enrol only the people they are sent by the firms using their services.

Wanted: a political truce on Scotland

example, have to be nationwide, even if there is an important regional dimension. The bitter exchanges over the Garrioch steelworks, now closed, and the future of the highly efficient Ravensraig plant illustrate this. So do the problems over shipbuilding and offshore oil. These are vital interests for Scotland, but they have to be seen in a British and European context.

The destruction of Scottish heavy industry in the past ten years has been demoralizing and is probably the biggest single factor in Conservative unpopularity. Yet there are, in the meantime, a host of banking and trade union legislation have to be under UK control.

An all-party committee might well conclude that a Scottish Assembly can do no more than continue to encourage initiatives such as the Scottish Development Agency and the Highlands and Islands Development Board have provided — initiatives that Mrs Thatcher's government has encouraged and may now extend to the north of England.

Whether or not an Assembly should have tax-raising powers is a secondary question. Labour and the Alliance say it should; the

Conservatives at present say no. Much more significant is the constitutional issue of how the Assembly should be elected. The case for electoral reform, which naturally is strongly backed by the Alliance, is based both on fairness of representation and on the social structure of Scotland.

Within Scotland, the Western Isles, the Northern Isles, the Highlands and the Southern Lowlands are distinct in character from industrial central Scotland. Yet on a "first past the post" system the central belt would dominate the Assembly, just as England dominates the UK. If Labour wants a truly representative Assembly, it ought to accept the Alliance proposal.

Reform of local government is no less necessary. Scotland's regions — Strathclyde, Highland, Tayside and the others — have been a success. They have strengthened local administration and improved services. Some of the old counties were too poor and too corrupt. But to retain the regions, districts and the community councils under an Assembly would be absurd and expensive. A single tier is needed.

One further change (proposed by the Alliance) seems to me mistaken. It is the abolition of the Cabinet post of Secretary of State for Scotland. The argument is that since the Scottish Office would be accountable to the Assembly, the post is redundant. In the long run that may be proved to be correct. But in the transitional period at least Scotland would still need its own minister in the Cabinet to deal with UK and world issues of direct Scottish concern. Apart from anything else, there will be delicate negotiations over matters that are partly Scottish, partly UK, and partly determined in Brussels or Strasbourg. A mediator or senior Scottish spokesman could be invaluable.

While campaigning in Scotland, Mrs Thatcher insisted that only the media were interested in devolution or a Scottish parliament. The Conservatives, she said, were never asked about it by "ordinary people". The loss of more than half her MPs north of the border may have changed her mind. Fortunately she has not slammed the door on devolution. If Labour is not now too carried away by its electoral success in Scotland, progress may yet be possible on an Assembly. Many Scots are surely hoping so.

Alastair Hetherington
The author, Research Professor in Media Studies at Stirling University, was formerly controller of BBC Scotland.

T.E. Utley

For pedantry read purity

One of the few signs that, with the election out of the way, it is now possible to give a scintilla of attention to serious matters is provided by the publication last week of an excellent pamphlet on the teaching of English (*English our English*, £3.90 from the Centre for Policy Studies).

Written by John Marenbon, a don at Trinity, Cambridge, it is a comprehensive attack on "the new orthodoxy" which has infected the minds of English teachers and Her Majesty's inspectors of schools on the question of what English is and how it should be presented to pupils at every stage of their careers. Roughly described, "the new orthodoxy" starts from the premise that English is not, in the normal meaning of the word, a "subject" — that is to say it has no precise limits and enjoins no authoritative techniques.

This ideology is opposed to grammar, save as a descriptive science with no imperatives, is "child-centred" in the sense that it maintains that teaching should be dominated by what interests those subjected to it and is obsessed by the principle that all languages are equal and that all dialects are of equal, both to each other and to standard language.

Its total effect is to reduce English lessons to periods in which the young are encouraged to while away their time in talking about whatever gives them enjoyment or, to put it more pompously, on whatever is likely to develop their moral imagination and to encourage them (as Mr Marenbon points out) not to think too highly of the Prime Minister.

You may well say that all this is familiar enough. The battle for the purity of the English language has gone on throughout the whole of my lifetime. Its conspicuous generals include Sir Ernest Gowers, A. P. Herbert and my much lamented father-in-law, Dermot Morrah, who edited *The Times* style book.

Those of us who have taken part in this campaign do not seem to me to have got very far. We are swimming against the tide, and what destroys us is one lethal weapon, the charge of pedantry. We have recourse to the argument that we are not pedants at all but are simply concerned to preserve the language as a vehicle of accurate communication and therefore something of practical convenience.

My childhood was haunted by a nightmare conjured up by a preparatory school master in the mid-1930s who was concerned to convince me of the lethal consequences which can sometimes follow from an inadequate attention to grammar. He told me a story (which most of you over 60

were also probably told) of an unfortunate foreigner visiting this country who was drowning.

Lacking the advantages of an expensive education in English, this unhappy man cried out to the people standing on the shore: "I will die; you shall not save me". Naturally, his wishes were observed, and he was borne away on a watery bier (another joke of my childhood). Had he had the advantages of a decent education, he would have known that "I shall die; you shall not save me". Shall following you is an imperative. Will following is an imperative.

I was never wholly convinced by this story. It seemed to me that much would depend on the particular emphasis which the vicar gave to the words *shall* and *will*. It also seemed to me that much depended on the context. There might be those on the shore who were more impressed by the general circumstances than by the drowning foreigner's attention to grammatical detail.

Certainly the avoidance of ambiguity is a proper function of language, and the argument that people will know what you mean from the context is very unpedantic (meaning not bothering at all) can cause doubt. "Anticipate" is another classic case in point: was it not A.P. Herbert who pointed out the difference between saying "John and Mary expected to get married", and "John and Mary anticipated marriage"? Of course, the morals change, and the distinction is not quite so important as it used to be; but it is still worth preserving.

The case for absolute precision in English does not rest wholly on practical convenience. There is, I maintain, an intrinsic virtue in saying precisely what you mean. Abandon this principle and the case for decent English has gone.

Another preoccupation of the "new orthodoxy" is "appropriateness" — you should not use the same sort of English to your mistress as you do to your bank manager. Well, I doubt this. "Appropriateness" is one of the chief reasons why the language is declining. As an obituary editor, I suffer from it particularly — from what, I think, Virginia Woolf, described as "the true biographical style". This prescribes, for example, that no dead man should ever have helped to found an orphanage, he must have been "instrumental in founding an orphanage", thereby emphasizing the majesty of death.

I shall go on trying, but with little confidence.

however... Philip Howard

Spare rib and funny bone

Philosophers since Plato have argued whether women have a different sense of humour from men. It would be surprising if they did not have a slightly different attitude to sex and violence, which are the material of 52 per cent of all jokes, according to a survey at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Being more sensitive and nicer creatures, few women become stand-up comics, though there is the very funny Victoria Wood blazing a trail.

A pompous twit once rashly asked Mrs Patrick Campbell, the witty and tempestuous actress, why women were so devoid of any sense of humour. She replied: "God did it on purpose so that we may love you men instead of laughing at you."

I have just examined this puzzling question at first hand, by helping Beryl Bainbridge to judge *Brix*, *Wit*, *Books to Amuse*, the Book Marketing Council's literary campaign launched this week. I have always been suspicious of such literary selections and prizes, because literary judgements are more subjective than most: one man's Milton is another woman's McGonagall. And also because I feel sorry for the *proximate accretions*. My suspicions were prudent, since between us we managed to select Adrian Mole as funnier than Evelyn Waugh, which is not a judgement I want entered on my C.V.

Rules of the game are: judges pick 20 humorous paperbacks submitted by publishers. Books must have been published since the war, and written by British (or Commonwealth or Irish) authors. Both judges sensed some unwritten rules. We wanted to produce a broad list, at which elephants could trumpet and lambs giggle, not too highbrow a list, as we should have done *sub specie aeternitatis*. There was a tendency to favour young writers with laughs still in them rather than dead classics: readers who have not yet met Waugh or Wodehouse are probably never going to be customers for written humour. And there was an unwritten and delicate wish by the BMC, for economic and diplomatic reasons, that we did not select too many books from one house, i.e. Penguin. This explains the omission of Waugh.

Frequent messengers crated around to us about 200 paperbacks which we had about 10 days to read (many we had read already). Reading undiluted humour is depressing. To turn from the 1,000 best Rolls Royce jokes to

great sexual disasters makes the urgent reader suicidal. One of the funniest spectacles of judging day was B. Bainbridge or P. Howard pontificating literary judgements about some book that she or he had arguably not read from cover to cover.

The final list is, of course, deeply flawed. All such lists are, by definition. It is absurd that *Under Milk Wood* is not on it, though



Chris Wormald

that of course, like Waugh, is sad as well as funny. I bled for those who just failed to make it, like Will Boyd and Nigel Williams. Adrian Mole got on over my dead body (I find him insufferably patronizing to the young, but millions love the little brat). One of mine got on over B. Bainbridge's dead body.

There were some old masters (Wodehouse, Kingsley Amis) who had to take valuable space, even though they do not need the publicity, for otherwise we could never hold up our heads in public again. If you let in collected journalists (Hurray for Arthur Marshall) why no Miles Kimball or Alan Coren? Wot, no Joyce Grenfell, that peculiarly English humour? No Cloggies, no Posy Simmonds? If we did it again, we should produce a different list. That is why I distrust lists and prizes.

The British pride themselves on their humour, in spite of the dire evidence of popular television programmes. Almost the most cutting thing you can say about somebody is that she or he has no sense of humour. Other nations also laugh: French cerebral wit, American and Oz wisecracks. But we are lucky in our witty, humorous, dotty writers to help us in this harsh world draw our breath with a chuckle.



EUROPE STALLS AGAIN

It has become clear over the past few days that leaders of the EEC member states have agreed to disagree even before this week's meeting in Brussels begins. Of course the discussion will be dressed up as a useful preliminary to the Danish presidency. But in reality it will be another failure in what has become a long line — a decision not to decide, but to put off yet again the pressing reforms required to make sense of the Community's finances.

The UK Government's position in the matter is at least coherent. Mrs Thatcher is not prepared to increase the EEC's financial resources and she wants to cut spending on the common agricultural policy in order to make the books balance.

The same cannot be said of Germany, which is both against providing any more money and against trimming the present grotesque overspending on the farm budget. Most of the other member states are more or less openly in favour of continuing to pile up surpluses for cut-price sale later to the eastern bloc although France, since it became a net contributor, is much less clearly in favour of agricultural subsidy than it used to be.

The immediate problem is how to finance the 1987 budget which, half-way through the year, has still not been agreed. The Commission has proposed an intergovernmental agreement, under which member states would agree to chip in on a temporary basis to meet the deficit for this year only, plus a controversial new tax on oils and fats. In the longer term the Commission wants to put the EEC's finances on a sounder basis, implying an increase in the ceiling on VAT-based contributions next year from 1.4 per cent to at least 1.7 per cent and later a move towards a system which reflects more closely the relative size of member countries' economies.

The leverage of countries like Britain which

want to see changes in the Community's spending policies is obviously greatest when their consent is needed to increases in financing. The common agricultural policy is acknowledged, even by some of those who profit from it, to be in need of reform. Subsidies to farming, like subsidies to anything else, tend to distort market signals and encourage an excess of supply over demand.

Britain has had a good deal of success in getting the need for free trade in farm products accepted in a wider context than the EEC. Liberalization of agricultural trade has been accepted as an important aim by the GATT. A large measure of agreement was reached in principle at the Venice summit earlier this month on the need to reduce agricultural protectionism. When it comes to the crunch, however, few European governments have been prepared to offend farmers who, though fewer in number than consumers, have always tended to be better organized.

This is the year that something needs to be done about CAP spending. First, the EEC has already inherited a deficit from last year's budget. Secondly, the fall in the dollar against European currencies has tended to widen the gap between world prices for agricultural goods and the intervention prices paid in the EEC, thus the cost of the CAP has grown.

The budgetary discipline agreed at Fontainebleau three years ago was not intended to imply a steady increase in the Commission's own resources in order to fund ever increasing agricultural spending. It was supposed to stop agricultural spending growing too fast. At Fontainebleau Mrs Thatcher succeeded in her first priority of reducing Britain's financial liability within the Community; the second requirement of a reform of the CAP must not be delayed any longer.

TOWARDS A GULF PEACE

Slowly the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are edging towards an ambitious international plan to end the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq. Whether they will succeed in their objective remains to be seen. The fact that they are trying so hard is a benefit in itself.

A mandatory ceasefire, the return of both armies to internationally recognized frontiers and a mutual exchange of prisoners, are among the principal demands being prepared after months of patient diplomacy in New York. These are now being considered by the 10 other members of the Security Council, before being framed in a UN resolution.

Any resolution calling for a ceasefire is likely to be welcomed by the Iraqis — who have been suing for peace ever since their opening offensive halted seven years ago. For most of the time since then, the initiative has rested with the Iraqis, whose southern offensive earlier this year reawakened Western fears that they might win.

The difficulty so far faced by would-be peacemakers has been the irrational attitude of Tehran. Iraq, for whose government it is hard to feel much sympathy, has at various times agreed to most of the terms demanded by Tehran — except those which were unreasonably humiliating. But the Iraqis have fought on grimly however much they have been starved of military equipment and foreign exchange.

The conclusion has long been that Ayatollah Khomeini would lay down his arms only when he had no more to fight with. This is why it was important that any fresh peace initiative under the UN flag (or any other) should be mandatory and should have the threat of sanctions to support it.

It is precisely such a call for an obligatory arms embargo on the warring parties that is causing most concern now in Tehran. It is also the one which is proving most difficult for the five permanent members themselves — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. The Chinese for instance,

who have been among Iran's principal arms suppliers, are already showing signs of embarrassment.

As long as the war was seen as a limited conflict between two unpleasant adversaries who might do no worse than neutralize each other, any attempt to reach consensus among the big powers looked doomed to failure. Early fears that the war might spill over into other countries in the Gulf seemed to have been unfounded; so the rest of the world gave up trying to end the fighting.

It is the unease over the possibility of an Iranian victory that chiefly lies behind this latest, more determined attempt by the five permanent members at the UN. The United States has reason to fear the effect this could have upon friendly pro-Western countries in the Gulf, on Israel — and even on parts of Europe and Japan which rely on oil passing safely through the Straits of Hormuz.

The fatal attack on the USS frigate Stark last month spurred on the major powers by illustrating the threat to neutral shipping. The fact that it was carried out by Iraq, not Iran, was almost incidental to the argument.

The Soviet Union is, in addition, resentful of Iranian aid for the Afghan rebels. Shi'ite fundamentalism in parts of Soviet Asia has already created more than enough problems for the Kremlin.

Aside from their shared worries about Iran, the progress now being made in the Security Council also reflects the more generally improved relationship between the superpowers. The disclosure that American and Soviet officials are due to meet in Geneva on July 6 to discuss the Middle East and the Gulf War suggests a growing interest in cooperation on regional problems.

The progress so far made in the Security Council is to be welcomed. It should be continued with vigour and speed. It is time that this war was over. With tough concerted international action of this kind that end might be achieved.

STRAWS IN THE WIND FROM IRELAND

The tides of the election have receded revealing that the political landscape looks... much as it did before. This is the conventional view of the problems which lie ahead of the new Northern Ireland Office ministers.

It is certainly true that the Government's strategic aims were outlined in the Queen's Speech in terms both vague and familiar. But the conventional view is not the whole picture. Despite the almost daily reminders of terrorist capacity provided by the past week, there are a few small signs amid the misery that a government investment in an initially unpopular policy is paying off.

First, it is unusual for general elections on either side of the Irish Sea to have such a stabilizing effect on Anglo-Irish relations. They are more commonly excuses for procrastination and occasions for disruption. In the Republic, the British general election campaign elicited pledges of support for Mrs Thatcher from some improbable non-Conservatives. They were ready to admit that their leading preference was for the return of the Prime Minister who had signed and maintained the Anglo-Irish Agreement. A hung parliament providing leverage for the unionist MPs has been avoided.

Secondly, the recent change of power in Dublin has not so far posed much threat to even the smooth running of the Agreement, let alone its existence. This judgement may be premature, since most inter-governmental matters of any importance have been shelved since the beginning of the year. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey hold their first meeting today. The harmony of the relationships between the two leaders and their governments can only properly be tested by discussion of the more difficult items on the joint agenda: the northern judiciary, security force conduct, cross-border liaison. The early signals are encouraging.

Thirdly there are the signals emerging where they count for most: in Northern Ireland itself. The tally of votes and seats between the two communities seldom changes (although in this case the Catholic nationalist SDLP gained Mr Enoch Powell's seat); it is the balance of opinion inside each group which may be more important. On June 11, constitutional nationalism registered a small gain: there was a swing of 3 per cent from Provisional Sinn Féin to the SDLP.

The alliance of the Official Unionists and the Democratic Unionists continues in its nervous manner at the top. Outside the press conferences of Belfast, it is fraying: activists and councillors across the province are in increasing disarray over the municipal boycott and the varying interpretations which the unionist MPs have chosen to put upon their boycott of the House of Commons.

There have been hints that unionist leaders have come to realise that their bald demand that the Government abrogate the Hillsborough Agreement is unrealistic. The appetite for public protest in pursuit of a one-item agenda is diminishing. So far there is not much sign of a second unionist strategy to replace the discredited tactics of the Agreement's first eighteen months. The respected Church of Ireland Primate, Archbishop Eames, recently urged a "second" agreement, framed to include unionists as well. His speech was warmly endorsed by the unionist leaders.

Taken as a whole, these developments are benign, but limited. Taking them further will not be easy. It will require Mrs Thatcher's ministers to take an imaginative interest in power-sharing provincial government which has defeated the best efforts of several of its predecessors. It will also require a generous response from constitutional nationalism.

Child abuse in north and south

From Mr Robert Harris
Sir, As I write, a panel under the chairmanship of Louis Blom-Cooper is hearing evidence in private to discover among other things, why Greenwich social services failed to apply for a place of safety order in respect of Kimberley. Meanwhile, in Cleveland, the social services have sought and obtained place of safety orders on the basis of suspected child sexual abuse on 197 children since May 1, an increase of over 600 per cent over the figure for the whole of last year.

In Greenwich the social services were alerted by neighbours to the possibility that Kimberley was being cruelly treated by her parents. In Cleveland, by contrast, the suspected abuse was referred by two paediatricians, one of whom is described as "an expert in child sexual abuse". This may be coincidental. There is, on the other hand, the possibility that the ways in which social services respond to referrals of suspected child abuse is influenced greatly by the putative expertise and status of the referrer.

As a society we have become so accustomed to defer to "the experts" that many lay people may think it "only common sense" that the experts in the social services should be more ready to invoke the legal powers available to them when referrals are made by other experts than when they come from non-experts. It would, moreover, be curious if the experts themselves did not share this view since for them to believe otherwise would undermine their expertise.

What we have, therefore, is a shared common sense and expert view of how to deal with child abuse. This view connects the death of Kimberley with the "epidemic" of child sexual abuse in Cleveland.

The important lesson to be learned is that there are dangers in abrogating responsibility to the experts. They may, as with Kimberley, do too little or, as in Cleveland, too much.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HARRIS,
University College of North Wales,
Department of Social Theory & Institutions,
Bangor, Gwynedd.

From Professor Ivor H. Mills
Sir, It is hardly surprising that there has been a backlash from parents when large numbers of them have had their children taken away for alleged sexual abuse (report, June 24). Although some children have been severely abused, most people do not realise that some cases are relatively slight and do not warrant the frightening trauma to the child of separation from parents.

The accusations hurled at social workers in a small number of cases

have certainly made them all afraid of missing another severe case. On the other hand, do people stop and ask themselves whether there are other and perhaps better ways of dealing with the problem? Do children need to be removed from their homes and parents in all cases? When the breadwinner is guilty of sexual abuse, is it best to convict him and send him to jail and so deprive the family of all its income?

It is true that social workers occasionally do not meet the standards expected of them. I can recall "at-risk" case conferences when I was the only person present who had actually seen the family in the previous year. Having been on the "at-risk" register once may damn a family for a very long time and the response of social workers afraid of making a mistake is likely to be removal of the child.

In one such family I looked after for years the mother felt under a strain, having moved house. She had no friends in the new neighbourhood and asked for the social worker to come and talk to her. In no time she found herself back on the "at-risk" register and almost had her children taken away when no abuse of any sort had occurred.

The devastating effect of removing the breadwinner from a family is rarely contemplated when he is charged with sexual abuse and sent to jail. In some cases this is the best thing to do, but when there are several children in the family to support the sudden loss of all income sometimes has a most damaging effect on the family well-being for many years. Not infrequently careful supervision by the medical staff involved can prevent any repetition and the man is helped out of his sick state.

So often it is a common-law "father", lodger or distant relative who is guilty and removing the child from parents who are not guilty causes extreme anguish to children and parents.

Even when the father is guilty, in the less severe cases the control that doctors, nurses, social workers, etc. can exercise is frequently such that the man can receive treatment and the family survives intact.

What the facts are in the present state of children being taken into care may not be known for some time; but it is important that family disruption is not imposed on the basis of suspicion only when, with thought, effort and overall consideration, more successful treatments could be instigated.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR H. MILLS,
University of Cambridge Clinical School, Department of Medicine, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge.

Church and masons

From Sir John Stebbings
Sir, I am a Christian: I have been a Freemason for 44 years; never for one moment have I found my aspiration to adhere to the principles and tenets of Freemasonry to be in conflict with Christianity. Indeed, I have always felt that the good practice of the aims and ideals of Freemasonry should and do buttress my Christian beliefs.

Masonic ritual must be taken in its own context; much of it is based on the history of the building of King Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem and the practices and disciplines of its operative masons.

As I have stood in a number of the great old buildings in the world, mostly Christian cathedrals and churches, I have never ceased to wonder at the inspiration of so many of the master masons of the times who, to my mind, conceived plans and built with love in their

hearts such monuments of gracious majesty and beauty.

I rejoice in the fact that, over the last few centuries, the practices and disciplines of those operative masons were allowed to be adapted to form the basis of free and accepted masonry as it is now practised.

In these days, when standards of morality and the influence of Christianity are on the decline in this country, I believe that it is nothing short of tragic that the leaders of the established Christian churches are being encouraged to denigrate Freemasonry, which happily is and remains here one of the great bastions of the peace and good order of our society and, if only they would understand, a buttress to our established Christian church.

Yours etc.
JOHN STEBBINGS,
435 Fulham Road, SW10.

Opera House plan

From the Reverend Lord Soper and others
Sir, Although we are sympathetic to the needs of the Royal Opera House, the objections that have been raised to its new development plan seem to us to be both informed and conscientious. Opponents of the scheme claim that it would adversely change the nature of this part of Covent Garden, that it involves a serious breach of trust, and that it is so heavily underfunded that there is a shortfall of £23 million.

Other schemes have been put forward which might ameliorate some of these defects.

It is expected that the Westminster City Council will make a

final decision about approval on June 30. We would like to suggest that a delay is advisable.

On this most important theatrical occasion the Government must be well advised that the matter is one of such national concern that it would be more suitably determined not by the Westminster City Council, but by the Secretary of State. He should be requested to call the matter in with a view to it becoming a subject for public inquiry.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD SOPER,
ELIZABETH JANE HOWARD,
HUGH JENKINS,
AUBERON WAUGH,
West London Mission of the Methodist Church,
19 Thayer Street, W1.

Library proposals

From Lord Dacre of Glanton and others

Sir, Now that a new Minister for the Arts has been appointed, we wish to raise with you again the future of the Reading Room in the British Museum. The Chairman of the British Library, Lord Quinton, has explained, to an American visitor, that the new library "certainly is not going to be pretty". He added that the building, coming "on the tail end of a certain architectural style", will be "very stark" and should be looked upon as "an efficient container of books" (*New York Times*, January 30, 1987). Britain can surely do better than that.

The *Times*, on February 23 last (late editions), reported that the proposed new library may in the end cost £1 billion. The cost of the first stage has anyway risen to £218 million. This spread over several years admittedly, constitutes an enormous slice out of the arts budget.

A compromise can, and should, be sought between the wishes of readers who know the importance of architectural beauty and the inspiration that it gives; and those of librarians and officials who may primarily be concerned with the provision of services other than reading.

A plan accordingly should be fashioned to revise the proposed new building in Euston Road. Such a plan has been in outline suggested to successive ministers for the arts. It is not too late for the new minister to act creatively in order to save for posterity a much loved part of our heritage in its accustomed use, and also save money.

Yours faithfully,
Dacre of GLANTON,
J. MORDAUNT CROOK,
ISAIAH BERLIN,
ERIC HOBBSWAM,
HUGH THOMAS,
ANTONIA FRASER,
STEVEN RUNCIMAN,
Petherhouse, Cambridge,
June 18.

Convention and the Constitution

From Mr Nevil Johnson
Sir, In comparing the British and American constitutional traditions (feature, June 25) Lord Hailsham glides the British lily rather too generously. The sharp contrast he makes between convention and contrivance is overdrawn.

All constitutions worth taking seriously necessarily rely on some degree of convention. Congress, for example, works according to a mixture of convention and formal rules, just as does the House of Commons.

The peculiarity of the British Constitution does not consist in its total reliance on convention; after all, there are in fact plenty of formal instruments, including statutes like the Parliament Acts, which are commonly regarded as belonging to the sphere of constitutional case law.

Furthermore, insofar as Britain has a body of constitutional case law, it derives from the courts' interpretation of such formal provisions rather than from their enforcement of conventions, something they are generally reluctant to undertake.

What specially distinguishes the British Constitution is that it has never been formalised and systematised. This no doubt reflects the fact that convention has played a relatively large part in determining what it is, so much so that the Constitution is to a large extent defined by the manner in which, at any point in time, the society is politically constituted through the institutions and practices of government. All this embraces conventions as well as formal rules and procedures.

Nevertheless, a word of warning

about the dangers of expecting too much from conventions is called for. We live in an age of dissolving conventions in all spheres of life: politics is not exempt from this, as Lord Hailsham must know.

There are, too, several indications, which space does not allow me to detail, that many people in Britain now look more readily than before to formal means of protecting their rights, including litigation. In other words, they can see that some of the conventions no longer operate to much effect.

We should be careful about setting too much store by a model of the Constitution expressed exclusively in terms of a view of the sanctity of convention belonging to an earlier age.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE JOHNSON,
Nuffield College, Oxford,
June 25.

From Dr Andrew Crawshaw
Sir, Lord Hailsham's American blood seems to have led him into error in his otherwise magisterial article comparing the British and American constitutions.

He states that the founding fathers opted in 1787 for universal male suffrage of free citizens; but my copy of the US Constitution states that the federal "electors" in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

In other words, the basic franchise is left to the states themselves to determine. Furthermore, at the time, free male suffrage was not universal within the various states.

Yours sincerely,
ANDREW CRAWSHAW,
92 Talfourd Road, SE15.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 29 1914

MOTHERCRAFT.

PRIZES FOR DINNERS AND CLOTHING.

Fourteen beautiful, jolly, well-scrubbed babies peacefully clean from their snowy bonnets to their smart "booties" were the centre of attraction at the contests in mothercraft held on Saturday afternoon at the London County Council Schools, Cursey-street, Marylebone, under the auspices of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement and the Association of Infant Consultations and Schools for Mothers. There were many other babies in the hall in the arms of some of the 90 or more mothers competing in other branches of mothercraft from the 18 London schools for mothers, but they were non-competitors. The different schools have recently held their own local competitions and it was the prize-winners in the different branches who were now, for the honour of their local centres, competing against each other. The absence of the usual wailing on the part of all the babies present and the neat and healthy appearance of the mothers were excellent testimony to the good done by the schools in very poor neighbourhoods.

The cooking competition was one of the most popular events of the afternoon and the mothers had to be taken to keep both babies and mothers, attracted by appetizing odours, from distracting the competitors. Each woman had a shilling given her to buy materials for a dinner for four persons (two adults and two children). She had to produce the bills for her purchases. The prize was won by a mother from Colbourne Ward School and consisted of lentil soup, stewed mutton, cauliflower, potatoes, bread, and rice pudding. The mutton (½ lb.) cost 3d., and the vegetables 3d., also. The winner of the second prize gave boiled neck of mutton (5d.), and pearl barley (½ d.), haricot beans (½ d.), potatoes (1d.), peas (1½ d.), custard (one egg ½ d., milk 1d.) and gooseberries (1d.) and sugar (½ d.).

A typical vegetarian dinner, which is common amongst working women owing to the new knowledge of the nutritive value of pulse foods, amounted to 10½ d., and consisted of haricot bean pie, rice, and potatoes and bananas. The average wage of the husbands was said to be about 18s. a week, 4s. or 5s. of which goes in rent, and the women themselves live during the week on bread and tea, only having one good meal on Sundays, in spite of the carefulness of their spending.

The extraordinary ingenuity of some of the poor mothers was shown in the competition for mended and adapted garments. The first prize went to a Fulham mother for a child's coat made from an old grey tweed skirt. The material had been steamed and the coat well-cut and beautifully pressed; it was trimmed with "revived" green velvet from an old hat and the lining was silk from a dress bought for 2d. at a jumble sale. A boy's winter tunic made Buster Brown fashion, and trousers were also made from an old skirt. The loose, washable lining was a portion of an old sheet, and the neat linen collar was made from pieces of a blouse. A baby's jersey had been fashioned from the legs of a man's stockings. And all these things were so beautifully and lovingly made for their little wearers that they looked like new goods from a shop.

MPs in action

From Sir Kenneth Lewis
Sir, On the return of the new Parliament, Mr Speaker gave a hint that broadcasting the proceedings of the House of Commons over the radio was no longer adequate as a means of communicating the procedures of the House to the British democracy.

In the last Parliament a vote to televise proceedings of the Commons was only just lost. We have just had a general election where television has dominated the campaign, with a few leading people from the parties given the main coverage.

It must surely now be time to take up the lead given by their Lordships' House, and allow the British public to see, as well as hear, MPs in action on behalf of their constituents.

An early debate and vote on this in the House of Commons would seem to be justified.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LEWIS,
Redlands,
Preston, Rutland,
June 22.

In with both feet

From Mr A. J. Olsen

Sir, In a village nearby, the ancient stocks, not having been used for some time, had begun to disintegrate. Rather than some careful and subtle repairs being done, they have been removed entirely and replaced by some new, glossily-varnished oak stocks inscribed "... 1987".

It occurred to me that to save all the present concern about the Parthenon, the whole temple could be torn down and replaced by a replica made of pollution-resistant material and inscribed with the date and the names of the Athens Parochial Church Council.

And then, of course, there's Stonehenge!

Yours faithfully,
A. J. OLSEN,
Dunchurch-Winton Hall,
Dunchurch,
Near Rugby,
Warwickshire,
June 22.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 28: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this morning attended Morning Service at the Canongate Kirk, Edinburgh.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Minister of Canongate (the Reverend Charles Robertson).

The Countess of Arline, The Right Hon. Sir William Heston and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, this evening visited the Royal Scottish Academy and attended a Reception in the Friends Room of the Royal Academy, The Mound, Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness was received by the President of the Academy (Mr H A Wheeler).

Major Rowan Jackson, RM was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 28: The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Royal Air Force Northolt today in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight upon the conclusion of their Royal Highnesses' visit to Bordeaux.

Mrs John Floyd, Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 27: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, visited the Victoria School, Dunblane, Perthshire today and presented New Colours to the School.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Stirling and Falkirk (Lieutenant-Colonel James Stirling of Gordon) and

the Headmaster (Mr J D Hanks).

Major Rowan Jackson, RM was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, today presented The Princess Anne Awards and attended a Fun Day at Lyne Park, Stockport.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cheshire (the Viscount Leverhulme) and the Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of the Fund (Mrs M Berrick).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, this evening attended the Willshire St John Ambulance Centenary Ball at Longleat House.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Colonel Sir Hugh Brassey), the Marquess of Bath, the County President, St John Ambulance (Lady Hawley) and the Commander, Wiltshire St John Ambulance (Brigadier J S Bradley).

Mrs Timothy Holderness Roddam was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by Sir Edgar Williams (Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire) at the Funeral of Sir Thomas Bromley (formerly Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Addis Ababa) which was held in St Andrew's Church, Oxford this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 27: The Prince of Wales this morning attended a conference on Opportunities for Youth at St George's House, Windsor.

Mr Humphrey Mews was in attendance.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Giacomo Leopardi, poet, Recanti, 1798.
DEATHS: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence 1861; Thomas Henry Huxley, biologist, Eastbourne, 1895; Paul Klee, painter, Muralto-Locarno, 1940; Ignacy Paderewski, pianist, Prime Minister of Poland, 1919, New York, 1941.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen will visit St Columba's Hospice, Edinburgh, in its tenth anniversary year at 2.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, will hold receptions for young people who have reached the gold standard, in the Palace of Holyroodhouse at 11.30 and 4.00, and as Patron of The New Club, will attend a reception at the club at Hope Street, Edinburgh, at 6.15.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a world charity premiere of the film *The Living Daylights*, in aid of the trust, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, at 7.30.

The Duchess of York will attend a charity auction at Sotheby's, in aid of Help the Hospices, at 8.00.

The Princess Royal will open the sixth International Orthopaedic Congress at the Harrogate Conference Centre at noon; and, as President of the Save the Children Fund, will attend a reception and dinner for Save the Children Alliance members attending a meeting at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, at 7.00.

Princess Margaret will attend a reception given by the Royal Academy of Arts at St James's Palace at 6.15.

The Duke of Gloucester will arrive at Brockley Hall, Saltburn, Cleveland, at 11.15; and, as patron, will open Belford Hall, Northumberland, at 3.45.

Birthdays today

The Duchess of Bedford, 67; the Hon Charlotte Bingham, writer, 45; Lord Cornwallis, 66; Mr David Donaldson, painter, 71; Sir Frank Clegg, chairman, Taylor Woodrow Group, 60; Sir Rex Hunt, former governor, Falkland Islands, 61; Mr Justice Hutton, 50; General Sir Charles Jones, 81; Viscount Kemsley, 78; Mr Ralf Kubeik, conductor, 73; Sir James McPeck, barrister and diplomat, 70; Lord Molson, 84; Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxburgh, 68; Sir Anthony Swann, former district commissioner, Kenya, 74; Mr Geoffrey Woolley, journalist, 72.

Christenings

The infant son of Mr and Mrs I. Stuart, Outerbridge, 11, was christened Blaine Stuart Hunter by the Rev Michael Davis, in the Cathedral, Hamilton, Bermuda, on May 10, 1987. The godparents are Mr Layton Outerbridge, Mr Roger Berry, Mr Bruce Tucker and Mrs Patrick Outerbridge.

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick M. Outerbridge, was christened Nina Caroline Jean by the Rev Michael Davis, in the Cathedral, Hamilton, Bermuda, on May 10, 1987. The godparents are Mr Julian Darrall-Rew, Mrs I. Stuart Outerbridge, III, and Mrs Richard Millard.

Service Dinner

31st Signal Regiment (V) Brigadier M. Marples, Commander II Signal Brigade (V), and the Master of the Innholders' Company were the principal guests at a dinner given by the 31st Signal Regiment (V) on Saturday at Burnston Barracks, Scarborough. Major-General Sir Roy Redgrave, Honorary Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel C.P. Stenning, Commanding Officer, received the guests and Major P.D. Whittle presided.

Clifford Longley How can we believe in the same God?

The visit of President Waldheim to Pope John Paul II was heralded by threats that it could prove a serious setback to Jewish-Christian relations worldwide. That is unlikely, though it may require an exercise of Jewish imagination not to turn a mishap into a disaster.

The visit went ahead in spite of the surrounding controversy and organised protests. It may have been an example of cynical insensitivity on the part of the church (as Jewish interests have hinted); or it may have been an example of the dangerous cross-purposes that can arise when it is too easily assumed that "we all believe in the same God".

Recognition that this unexamined assumption may not be true would improve rather than damage inter-faith relations, for when the Pope decides to allow a visit such as this, for instance, he is applying a set of religious principles that Jews would not necessarily agree with, but which he has a right to.

The profound distance between Jewish and Christian ideas of God was demonstrated last year in the controversy over a Carmelite convent opened on the site of the Auschwitz concentration camp. It was an insensitive move for the Carmelites to make in the first place, and insensitive of the Polish church authorities to allow it; but the convent was closed after high-level discussions between leaders of the two faiths, in an atmosphere of reconciliation.

But while the Christian side came to understand what the Jews were saying, there did not seem to be much understanding in the other direction. In Christian terms, the opening of a place of penance, meditation and witness in such a place as Auschwitz was entirely acceptable — the Christian God is the sort of God who would want that sort of sign.

The Waldheim case is more difficult, but Christianity does not work by the exclusion of sinners — the Pope who received Waldheim also received the Polish Prime Minister, and implies no

more than that the church must be prepared to sup even with the devil if needs be.

The beatification of Edith Stein was a third recent case where each side found great difficulty in understanding the other. The Jewish community has to be careful that its actions do not convey that it seems to want to exercise a veto over what the church does, for that would quickly lead to resentment.

The difference in theologies between Christianity and Judaism appears most conspicuously in those parts of the Christian religious system which Jews find most disturbing and alien. In ethical terms the dominical injunction to "love your enemies" is shocking; the Christian doctrine of atonement through Christ's death on the cross is shocking; and so is the whole tradition of symbolic devotion connected with crosses and crucifixes. Jewish scholars who have studied the Christian service of Holy Communion tend to concentrate on its semitic origin, averting their eyes from the meaning of the sacramental elements, for they too are shocked. Yet all these parts of the fundamental Christian picture of how God works, and therefore what God is like. The Jewish God is not like that.

The two systems handle both suffering and sin differently, and the relationship between them differently. In Christianity sin is easily forgiven — Jews would say far too easily. The Christian understanding of sin is focussed on the need for sorrow, repentance and conversion; the Jewish understanding is more objective, concentrating on justice and reparation. This is not a stark contrast — both insist that God is merciful as well as just. But the balance is different.

One practical result of this difference is illustrated by attitudes to Germany. The British, who had every reason to feel profound hatred for everything German during the war, have deliberately committed collective forgiveness since, as part of forgiving easily. The Jews continue to despise the Germans, and say they will never forget.

But with two different theologies at work, if each religion judges the other, it is bound to judge it harshly.

The Christian route to the understanding of suffering is through the cross, a way incomprehensible to Jews. If they were familiar with the prayers and hymns of John Wesley, for instance, they would find them close to blasphemous. The Jewish instinct, faced with a horror such as Auschwitz, is to find and punish the culprits as a way of restoring the equilibrium of justice in the world. The Christian instinct is to incorporate such suffering into the archetypal suffering of Christ's Passion. And here the two religions differ most of all.

Suffering is not a central idea in Judaism; it teaches no profound lesson. Auschwitz was not merely incomprehensible; it signified a catastrophic breakdown of God's providential protection for his people. It is arguable that the creation of the State of Israel itself, and its military strength, marked a refusal to rely on God's protection any more in the light of his failure at Auschwitz, relying in future on the efforts of man.

Yet Christianity insists on focussing on just such a catastrophic failure of providence. Christ's death on the cross, as its own central experience and source of inspiration. Evidence of this event is displayed in every church, and has become the paramount Christian symbol. All religions have the problem of the existence of evil, and how to reconcile it with the goodness of God, but Christianity uniquely puts its version of the problem, and of a sort of answer, above its altar. Jews who are shocked by the Pope's reception of President Waldheim have forgotten how alien and indeed shocking Christianity is to them by its very nature: the Christian God is, in these fundamental aspects, not the God Jews worship.

The case of the divorced Catholic teacher referred to here last week occurred in the Roman Catholic diocese of Lancaster, not Liverpool as stated.

OBITUARY DR ARTHUR BURNS Influence on American economy

Dr Arthur Burns, who died in hospital at Baltimore, on June 26, at the age of 83, was chairman of the United States Federal Reserve System from 1970 to 1978, and was afterwards American Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany from 1981 to 1985.

His avuncular manner, and relaxed pipe-smoking exterior suggested a small-town druggist, but concealed an astute mind. Burns was, in his time at the Federal Reserve — which controls national money supply — one of the most powerful men in the United States.

A conservative of the old school, he was on the theoretical plane at least — a staunch proponent of the pristine virtues of orthodox monetary policies, and an enemy of inflation, though, ironically, he found himself dogged by the latter in his time at the Fed.

He was born Arthur Frank Burnzweig in Stansbury, then in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, on April 27, 1904. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was a child. When he was ten a teacher suggested an abbreviation of the family name to Burns.

He was educated at Columbia University, New York, and afterwards held a number of university teaching posts in economics, until being appointed a professor of Columbia in 1944. From 1959 to 1969 he was John Bates Clark Professor, there.

In 1937, with Wesley Mitchell, he founded the National Bureau of Economic Research, and the early work of both men in identifying leading economic indicators provided the basis on which governments of industrialized nations plan economic policy today.

Burns was an economic adviser to President Eisenhower in the 1950s, and his chairmanship of the President's Council of Economic Advisers was instrumental in institutionalizing what had, until then, been an *ad hoc* body. He recommended to Eisenhower the tax cuts which led to the boom after 1955.

By the end of the decade this was waning, and in the election campaign of 1960 he is said to have been one of the few men to have warned Vice-President Nixon that the election would be lost unless the Republicans boosted the economy. Eisenhower did not act, and it was.

When Nixon became President in 1969 he offered his trusted adviser the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve.

During his time at the Fed Burns was held in a respect which amounted almost to awe by American business leaders. His influence was not confined to Fed policies but ranged over the federal budget, energy and unemployment. Not even his bitterest opponents in the American trade unions — which hated his tight money policies — ever questioned his integrity.

However he found himself faced with seemingly intractable problems. In an attempt to stimulate the economy he was at first forced to contradict his own pet theory, and let



the money supply increase. This led to double-figure inflation — an unacceptable evil — and he then slammed the brakes on with a dose of high interest rates. This was unpopular abroad and caused recession at home.

When Jimmy Carter became President in 1977, he decided to replace Burns at the Federal Reserve. The announcement was accompanied by such falls in the value of the dollar as swiftly made the new administration rethink its intention to introduce a more relaxed monetary policy.

After leaving the Fed Burns went back to academic work. He was Distinguished Scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and also lectured at Georgetown University's business administration school.

With the return of a Republican to the White House in 1981, another active job awaited him in the ambassadorship in Bonn. In his time at the Federal Reserve Burns had won the respect of European political leaders, because of his ability — in spite of his innate conservatism — to accommodate novel ideas in the international arena, such as the floating of exchange rates.

This stood him in good stead at a time when the effects of American intentions for Nato defence policy were not always clear to European governments, and he had to cope with a good deal of popular anti-American feeling over the deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles.

But his tact and understanding of the issues was instrumental in a new US-German rapprochement, and the West German commitment to the Nato alliance was eventually reiterated in concrete terms.

The German agreement — signed, in 1982, by Burns and the West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher — to provide increased logistic support for any deployment of American forces that might be necessary in times of tension, did much to allay American suspicions that Europeans were reluctant to pull their weight in defence matters.

After his time in Bonn was Burns resumed his scholarly work at the American Enterprise Institute. He was a prolific writer and had published books which ranged widely over the economic and cognate fields, over a period of fifty years.

In 1930 he married Helen Bernstein. They had two sons.

MR DAVID SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

Mr David Scott-Moncrieff, who died yesterday, at the age of 79, was an international figure on the veteran and vintage motor-racing and rally circuits, and was a noted motor historian. He ran his own firm of veteran car retailers from 1927 until 1982.

After leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, he launched his firm, David Scott-Moncrieff, "Purveyors of Horseless Carriages to the Nobility and Gentry" in London, in 1927. After the end of the Second World War he moved it to Staffordshire.

The firm specialized mainly in second-hand Rolls-Royces and Bentleys, as well as other veteran and vintage cars. It closed its retail side in 1982, when he retired from the active side of the business and, with his wife, became a director, but it continued restoring,

rebuilding, and repairing old cars at its engineering workshops at Leek.

Scott-Moncrieff was rallying and racing old cars throughout Europe until last year, and had a lifelong association with the Vintage Sports Car Club.

He was the author of several books, including *The Three Pointed Star*, the only official history of Mercedes-Benz published in English, and *Veteran and Edwardian Motor Cars*.

A fine sight behind the wheel with his large moustache, Scott-Moncrieff seemed a natural partner to the aristocratic cars he loved to restore and drive.

His wife, Avril, herself well-known as a race and rally driver of Bugattis and Fraser Nashes, survives him with their two sons.



Mr Harry Woolfenden, left, and Mr Percy Turle, of Tiverton, Devon, wear copies of a rare lobster-tail helmet as used in the Civil War. After Mr Turle, aged 83, made one, his friends wanted copies. Since then he and Mr Woolfenden have sold dozens.

£55,000 for fair figures

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The American appetite for folk art was underlined by Sotheby's New York sale on Friday which saw two carved and painted fairground figures of roosters from a children's carousel at \$88,000 (estimate \$15,000 to \$25,000) or \$55,000.

Before upgrading common objects to folk art status Americans like a little history. These colourful birds were carved by Edmund Brown of Vermont in the third quarter of the nineteenth century and have been exhibited at the Santa Barbara Art Museum.

A painting of the Berks county almshouse by Charles Hoffman (1821-1882) was another popular item selling for \$101,750 (estimate \$20,000-\$40,000) or £63,594.

Holman used to hold up at the almshouse after bouts of drinking and painted several colourful primitive views of it for the staff which are now coming onto the market.

Top price in the sale was \$165,000 (estimate \$150,000-\$200,000) or £103,125 for an elaborately turned maple and ash armchair of around 1680 made in Plymouth, Massachusetts, which had been in the same family since the 17th century.

Sophisticated eighteenth century American furniture was in less demand with several expensive lots unsold.

Mementos of the movies and the pop music era are perhaps the twentieth century equivalent of folk art and were also selling well, at Sotheby's on Saturday. Two woolen suits worn by Ronald Reagan in the 1941 Warner Bros movie *Kim's Row* secured \$2,640 (estimate \$500-\$700) or £1,650 and James Dean's brown wool pants from *Rebel Without a Cause* made \$1,870 (estimate \$400-\$600) or £1,169. A pair of John Lennon's spectacles, with gold frames and tinted lenses, made \$9,350 (estimate \$3,000-\$4,000) or £5,844.

Phillips in New York sold two collections of 19th and 20th century arts and crafts for a total of \$56,875 on Saturday with 8 per cent left unsold and many unlooked for high prices. An ebony and ivory set of around 1902 by Gustav Stickley made \$6,000 (estimate \$10,000-\$15,000) or £4,125.

Memorial Service

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr George Heath-Gracie was held on Saturday in Derby Cathedral. The Very Rev B.H. Lewers, Provost of Derby officiated. Mr Michael Pitt read the lesson and the Rev Graham Dowell gave an address. Mr Colin Kingsbury, organist, played *Choir de Lume* by Vierne, *Postlude in D Minor* by Stanford and *Andante* and *Whitlock* and Mr Wallace Ross, organist, played *Prelude*, *Wind Peak* and *Water Melod* by Ernest Walker and *Prelude on Chyl's 130th* by Perry.

Dinner

Association of Old Brightonians Mr W.S. Blackshaw, retiring Headmaster of Brighton College, and Mrs Blackshaw were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Association of Old Brightonians held on Saturday at the college. Mr G.C. Smith, president, presided.

Royal Naval College Dartmouth

The following officers under training passed out from the Royal Naval College Dartmouth:

General List, Sub Lieutenant, J. E. T. W. Drake
Supplementary List, (A) Acting Sub Lieutenant, R. S. England, C. J. Cooper, J. J. Remington
General List, Sub Lieutenant, J. E. T. W. Drake
Supplementary List, (A) Acting Sub Lieutenant, R. S. England, C. J. Cooper, J. J. Remington
General List, Sub Lieutenant, J. E. T. W. Drake
Supplementary List, (A) Acting Sub Lieutenant, R. S. England, C. J. Cooper, J. J. Remington

Nature notes

The overwintered Wrens are still singing vigorously; turtle-doves putt deep in the hedges, a double note three times repeated. On the moors, young brown stonechats are out of the nest but their mother is building a new nest under a gorse bush and will bring up a second brood before the summer is out.

Oystercatcher chicks are running about on the shore; they are mottled brown birds with short yellow beaks, quite different from their extant black-and-white parents with their long red bills. More and more oystercatchers also nest nowadays in sheep pastures far from the sea.

Elderberry flowers and pink dog-roses dominate the countryside. Along the motorways, the white flowers of hogweed stand high. The first blossoms are appearing on brambles and attracting butterflies. Red flowers hang from the stems of many stinging-nettles, and dogwood has opened in the hedges.

Close to the ground, the crimson buds of bird's-foot trefoil turn into orange flowers, while the frosty-looking leaves of silverweed make a bed for its large yellow blooms. Frothy blobs of cuckoo-spit are seen on many plants, especially privet and dog-roses; inside each capsule of foam is a green spittlebug nymph, feeding on the sap.

DJM

Forthcoming marriages

Mr I.C. Armstrong and Miss K.A. Stride
The engagement is announced between Iain, son of Mr and Mrs A. Armstrong, of Ludgershall, Wiltshire, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs T.D. B.H. Stride, of Gillingham, Dorset.

Major J.C.W. Brooks and Miss S.C. Simpson
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Brooks, of the Royal Irish Rangers, son of Colonel and Mrs William Brooks, of Mayfield, Sussex, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard Simpson, of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex.

Mr A.G. Buchanan and Miss L. Pollock
The engagement is announced between Alistair, son of Mr and Mrs Colin Buchanan, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, and Linda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncun Pollock, of Tombridge, Kent.

Mr M.R. Crossfield and Miss K.J. Dalton
The engagement is announced between Richard, older son of Mr and Mrs E. Crossfield, of Lightcliffe, West Yorkshire, and Katharine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs K.J. Dalton, of Kempton, Bedfordshire.

Mr D.C. Holliday and Miss S.J. Evans
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs B.S. Holliday, of St Ives, Cambridgeshire, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Evans, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr R.M. Halley and Miss A.R. Cassidy
The engagement is announced between Robert Manson, son of Mr R.I. Halley, of Barnham, East Angles, and the late Mrs Halley, and Alison Ruth, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Cassidy, of St Dunstan's House, Canterbury, Kent.

Mr M.L. Robinson and Miss A.N. Rae Smith
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Ian Robinson, of Rye, Sussex, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Rae Smith, of Stalbridge, Wiltshire.

Mr A.S. Watson and Miss J.A. Breeden
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs D. Watson, of Blackpool, Lancashire, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Breeden, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, Sussex.

Mr T.H. Parsons and Miss F.M. Bell
The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Lieutenant-Commander R.H. Parsons, RN, of Petersfield, Hampshire, and of Mrs J.D. Parsons, of Petersfield, Hampshire, and Fiona, daughter of the late Mr Robin Bell and Mrs Bell, of Coopers Green, Uckfield, Sussex.

Mr A.J.B. Thompson and Miss A.J. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Adrian John Benbow, only son of Mrs Shelagh Thompson, of the Cottage, Woodseaves, Eardisley, Hereford, and of the late Mr Ben Thompson, and Amanda Jane, daughter of the late Mr R.F. Wilson and Mrs P.D. Keith Cameron and stepdaughter of Mr P.D. Keith Cameron, of Kelso Place, London, W8.

Mr R.N. Vansittart and Miss E.K. Watson
The engagement is announced between Rupert Nicholas, son of Mr David Vansittart, of Palm Springs, California, and Mrs David Summers, of Old Romney, Kent, and Emma Kate, daughter of Mr and Mrs Moray Watson, of Harfield, East Sussex.

Mr F.P. le Duc, Jr.

and Miss S.J. Baptiste
The engagement is announced between Frank, son of Mr and Mrs F.P. le Duc, of Hove, Sussex, and Sandra, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Baptiste, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr R. Parkhouse and Miss J.M. Davis
The engagement is announced between Richard, second son of Mr and Mrs D. Parkhouse, of Barnes, London, and Julia, eldest daughter of Mr A.R. Davis, of Little Maplestead, Essex, and Mrs S.J. Astley, of St Georges Hill, Weybridge.

Mr P.J. Wedd and Miss A.G. Pratt
The engagement is announced between Patrick, second son of the late Mr W.B. Van N. (Michael) Wedd, and Mrs Michael Wedd, nee Saunders, of Kilmington, Herefordshire, and Alison, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Loring G. Pratt, of Haines Falls, New York.

Mr C.A. Weat and Miss C.M.L. Noel
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs John Weat, of Johannesburg, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Noel, of London, SW6.

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MONDAY PAGE

Britain's moonlight children

A new survey suggests that perhaps a million children under 16 have jobs. Many are harmless, bringing in useful pocket money; a few amount to rank exploitation; almost all are covered by a rag-bag of legislation that is proving impossible to enforce. Caroline Moorehead reports

Not far from Nottingham, in a neat bungalow on a housing estate, lives an affable 15-year-old boy called Billy. His father is a product design manager, his mother a secretary at a fertilizer plant; their bungalow is expensively furnished and crammed with gadgets.

When Billy was 12, the man who runs the battery chicken farm in the field beyond his house asked him whether he would like to give a hand, from time to time, with the eggs. When Billy reached 13, the arrangement became more formal, and so it has stayed. On Saturdays and Sundays, and throughout the holidays, Billy is up at the farm by 8am; from then until 11.30am he collects eggs, 30 to a tray, 30 trays to a trolley, 2,800 eggs an hour.

In the holidays, Billy goes back in the afternoons to help clean out and feed the chickens; when the 18-week-old chicks need vaccinating, his job is to hold them down. That, he says, is the worst part, because the chickens peck, so he wears gloves. Billy suffers slightly from asthma. Do the chickens make it worse? "Well, perhaps. Someone did say I should get a mask, but I haven't bothered. Egg work brings in 95p an hour, and Billy said with satisfaction, he got a £10 bonus for working all day Christmas Day, Boxing Day and the weekend that followed.

Few people would see anything wrong in what Billy is doing. Many would say it is commendable. But he has no permit for his work; there is no control over what he is doing; officially, he does not exist.

Indira, aged 16, left school in Leicester last summer. She is a very slight, black-haired girl, with a lot of make-up and a fashionable black sweater and skirt. Her teachers had hoped she would get on O levels, but she finished her fifth year with nothing. In her last year at school, she seldom spent a whole week in class; when she was here, she dozed. What she was doing the rest of the time was applying skeins of elastic, cut from an enormous roll packed into a rum, on to pieces of cardboard before wrapping them in Cellohane and sealing them up.

Indira's father died when she was four. Her mother, with four children to support, decided to take in piecework from a man who delivered the drum of elastic every Friday, picking up the finished ards at the same time. Unless she averaged 300 a day, he warned her, she would lose the job.

When her mother developed arthritis in her right hand, Indira was called upon. "At first, I used to help when I got in from school," he explained. "Then, when the hand got worse, she used to wake me about four, and I would help her until it was time for school. Sometimes I was just too tired to go and stayed in bed. The education welfare officers used to come round to see where I was. We'd say 'I'd been sick. Then I'd go to school again for a bit'."

Both these children are part of something that is assumed not to

be happening at all. Whatever else may befall school-age children in Britain, so it is comfortably supposed, at least they are not being exploited. If they do work, then a little baby-sitting, the odd paper round, a Saturday morning job is nothing but good: it brings in extra pocket money, it gives experience, and it leaves less time to get into trouble.

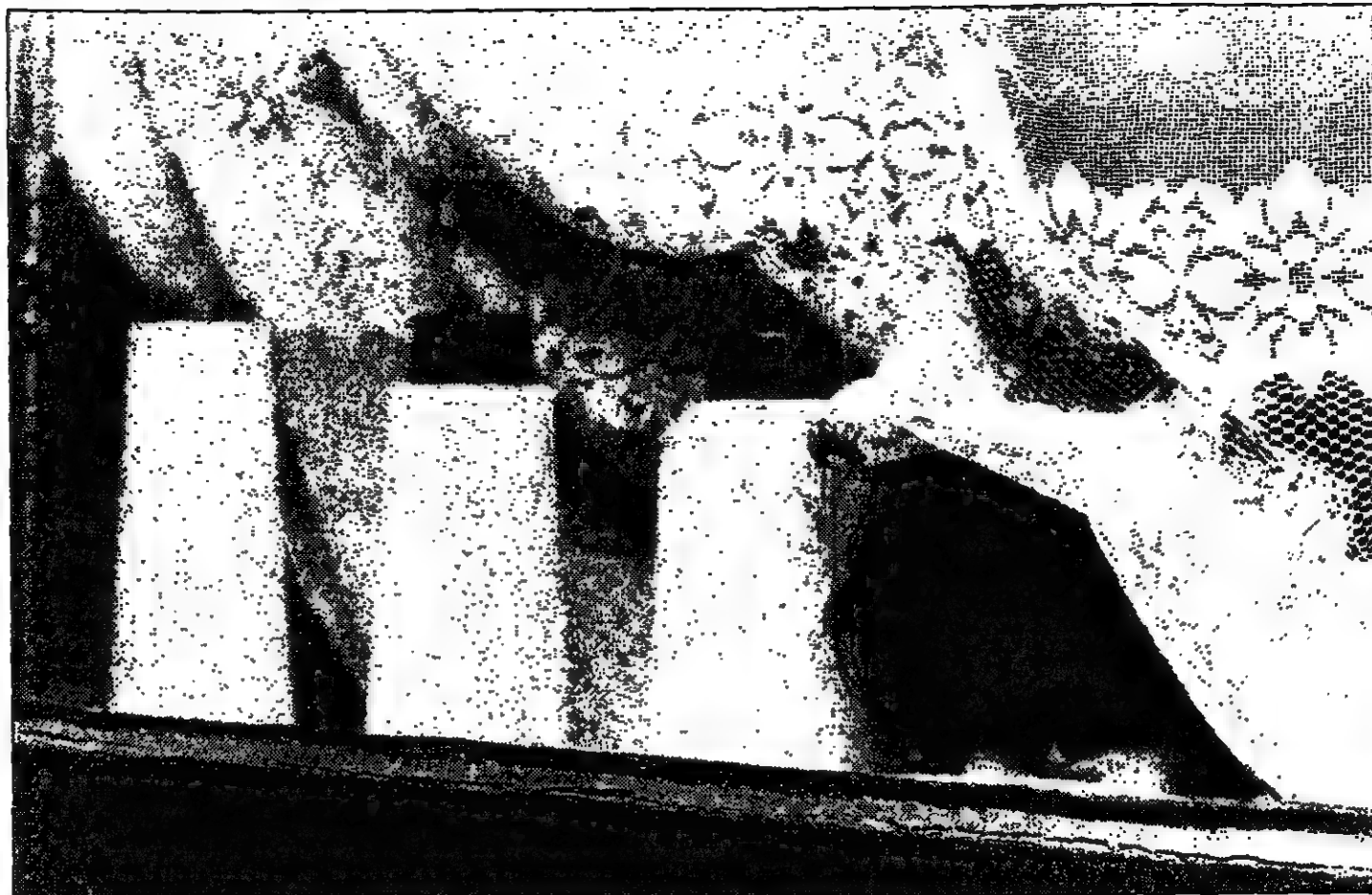
But the lack of safeguards covering what children do is prompting worry in some quarters. A survey to be published next month by the Anti-Slavery Society makes clear that the laws regarding the employment of children are widely ignored or flouted.

In theory, in most parts of the country, children are meant to have permits, signed by school and parent, and granted only after a medical check-up, before they take a job. They cannot work at all before the age of 13. In practice, the permit system has become a joke. Of the 449 children in the new survey, only a handful had permits; most of the others had never even heard of them.

Among the children between the ages of six and 16 who talked directly about their jobs or answered a set of questions, there were cleaners and waitresses, skittle boys and clerical assistants, butcher boys and supermarket stockers, boys and girls who rode tractors, delivered milk and papers and worked in hotels.

Most of those found by the survey were aged 13, 14 or 15, but many said they had started work at 10 or 11. They are earning anywhere from 16p an hour (a 13-year-old in a garage) to £3 or even £4 (shop work), and working hours that contravene all by-laws.

Because they are children, and therefore meant to be working only in defined areas and at specific times, they are largely outside the protection of the legal



The right not to work? Cotton reeks at this window in London's East End tell the story; but welfare officers have no right to enter such a home

safeguards enjoyed by adults. Of all the labour laws in force, there is scarcely one which is not being broken systematically every day by huge numbers of children.

The children surveyed all volunteered to describe their jobs; most did not want to give their names. From their accounts, it appears that 30 to 40 per cent of children between the ages of 12 and 15 are at work in some sense. On a national scale this would mean about a million children.

The survey found that paper rounds accounted for over half the work, followed, in decreasing number, by shops, hotels and restaurants, farms, garages and cleaning jobs. Of the sample, 238 were boys and 211 girls.

John was 15 in October. He lives on the Castlemilk estate in Glasgow. His father is unemployed; his mother works for the post office. For the last two months he has been working for a

supermarket, filling shelves, loading vans and packing orders. He starts work immediately after school and catches a bus home at nine o'clock. On Saturdays, he works from eight until one. His wages come to £20 a week.

John is delighted with his job, although it contravenes the law regulating the hours children can work on a schoolday. When does he do his homework? "After work, when I get home and I've eaten. When is that? "About 10.30."

Last year Jenny Jones, a single mother and at the time very short of cash, took her nine-year-old daughter and five-year-old son to pick strawberries with her. "You had to be there by eight. You had to stay there till three. There was just one portable chemical lavatory, about half a mile away, and nowhere to go when it rained."

About half the pickers were children. "It was like being on a plantation, with a foreman who

kept shouting, 'Keep working. We'll take you off the fields if you don't.' It worked out at 70p an hour, if you worked hard. I don't think children under 14 were meant to be there at all without an adult, but they just joined on to the queue."

Farms are the largest outdoor employers of children, and one pressure group, the Low Pay Unit, found that a third of the children in one of their surveys had had an accident at work. The main causes were slipping, falling, lifting heavy weights (specifically prohibited under the Children and Young Persons Act 1933) and being injured by machinery.

Most worrying to education welfare officers, and totally illegal, are jobs in butchers' shops. Yet the survey found boys who had them. In Great Yarmouth, for example, Cecil, aged 15, puts in a nine-hour day "making mince, preparing

sausages, cleaning out the fridge and washing floors". Many health and safety regulations do exist to control children at work — the Shops Act 1950, the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act 1956, various factory acts — but no national figures for accidents are recorded.

Years of protective legislation, the envy of the industrialized world, have given way to confusion, with responsibility falling between the Department of Health and Social Security, the Department of Employment, the Department of Education and Science and the Health and Safety Inspectorate.

A study commissioned by the DHSS in the early 1970s revealed that local authority by-laws were not being enforced, so the Employment of Children Act was passed in 1973 to lay down a set of national regulations that would replace existing by-laws and cover

DAWN PATROL

Despite the Government's reliance on them, the by-laws covering children at work are an extraordinary patchwork of antiquated regulations, and few councils have the staff to enforce them. One of those which tries to is Tower Hamlets, east London.

At just after 6am, two mornings a week, two education welfare officers meet for their stint of child patrol. Leaving their car near the office, they set off on foot, with notebooks. The exercise, in the age of the computer, seems Dickensian; but so is the problem.

Whatever the weather, the patrol goes out, sloshing through deserted streets, looking for children off to help set up stalls in Brick Lane market (work forbidden them not so much because of what it entails as for the early hour at which it is done). As they walk, they look up at the lighted second-storey windows where the small garment factories are turning out leather jackets. They know perfectly well that children are working there; but education welfare officers have no right of entry.

Prosecutions, of employers and parents for children working illegally without permits, are so rare as to be non-existent. Tower Hamlets is almost unique in having a child patrol at all. Elsewhere education welfare officers, for whom child employment is a very small fraction of their work, have given up.

It has never been brought into force. When challenged, the Government has argued that since the by-laws reach the same high standards, there is nothing to be gained from it.

In Leicester, a team of six education welfare officers concentrates on the inner city. Their head is absolutely clear about what he can and cannot do. "The system is farcical," he says. "We are meant to issue permits for children who work — but whoever asks for one? When it comes to children working in the city, we are absolutely unable to operate. From our point of view, all controls over youth employment have collapsed."

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The Anti-Slavery Society's report, School-age Workers in Britain Today, will be available next month from 180 Brixton Road, London SW9 9, price £3.50. The subject will be discussed today on BBC Radio 4's Woman's Hour at 2pm.

CHILD LABOUR AND THE LAW



Jessica Marshall Gardiner, 9, in *Les Misérables*: the jobs of child actors are unusual in being well regulated

● The law regulating the employment of children of compulsory school age states that they may not work: if they are under 13 (with certain exceptions, including light horticultural work with parents, acting and modelling); during school hours; before 7am and after 7pm on any day; for more than two hours on a school day or on Sunday; in commercial kitchens; licensed premises; cinemas, dance halls or discotheques; slaughter houses; racing tracks; cleaning windows above three metres; or delivering fuel oils.

● The Anti-Slavery Society interviewed a selection of 449 working children aged 6 to 16 in London, Cardiff, Leicester, Nottingham, Peterborough, Great Yarmouth and Glasgow, of whom 356 were in the following jobs: paper rounds: 101 (boys), 41 (girls); shops, 35, 55; building 17, 0; farms, 15, 14; hotels, restaurants 23, 36; garages 11, 3; clerical 1, 4.

TALKBACK

from Dr Charles Essex, angley.

Juddersfield take offence at Barbara Uniell's comment (June 12) that only "exceptional doctors" treat all patients arightly. All the doctors that have worked with treated all patients as carefully as possible, limited by a finite amount of physical and emotional energy. I am just about to start an 80-hour continuous shift from Friday morning to Monday evening, and will be working every day from one 8 to June 19.

from Dorothy DelVal, reduton Hill, east Hampstead

seems impossible to bridge the gap between private and public education (Talkback, June 22). When trying to see my three-year-old blind daughter in a nursery, the inner London Education authority could only offer a place in a smaller one if EA could fund a part-time support teacher, but my proposal was turned down. Is this another instance of politicians taking precedence over people?

TOMORROW

Fashion: how to turn night into lay with designer pyjama games

Men of mystery

The mark of the femme fatale is that she moves in mystery, even though her past may include nothing shadier than Hoovering a semi in Wimbledon and a stint as an Avon lady. Her impenetrable silences, quivering sighs and drooping eyelids all hint at episodes more exotic than a wet weekend in Margate.

FFs are thin on the ground, since most women are forthright and glib, fishing out snapshots of their children and describing their gynaecological condition at the drop of a hat.

Now Judith Williamson, the *New Statesman's* excellent film critic, thinks she has discovered the FF's complement — the *homme fatal*. A new batch of films ranging from *The Morning After* to *Nobody's Fool* all feature men who are unknown factors. The films' heroines spend a lot of time wondering whether their co-star is an angel fallen to earth or the devil in disguise, an undercover cop or a murky murderer.

As far as films are concerned, this is indeed a recent development but in real life, as I am sure Miss Williamson will agree (unless she has recently emerged from an enclosed order) the *homme fatal*, unlike the FF, is the rule rather than the exception.

Very few men are what they seem, and that is an arrangement that suits them very well. Mystery is what makes



PENNY PERRICK

the male world go round; it must be, or why do men skulk off for their regular dental check-up with an air of such intensity that you wonder whether they are getting up to something revelatory with Peter Wright. "Don't wait up," "I can't talk now," "You won't be able to reach me after 10", are phrases that are issued almost exclusively from male lips. Women, straightforward idiots that we are, are invariably add "because": "because I promised to babysit", "because I'm going to the carwash". We are open books whereas men are classified documents.

Women look disconcertingly what they are. Mata Hari looked like a spy. Colette looked like a sensualist. Men are head-to-toe deception. Who would have thought that Dr Crippen had enough rage in him to dispose of his wife? That the wild-eyed Richard Branson is level-headed enough to stack up millions? That Scamus Heaney, who has the meaty looks of a particularly jolly farmer, is the greatest poet currently writing in the English language?

Hommes fatales, every one of them.

Although I think I have always known that men are masters of the false impression, I still marvel at their sleight of hand. The most shambolic man I know is also the most enigmatic. That women find him irresistible in spite of the dried-up patch of shaving soap on his ear and half his breakfast on his tie does not surprise me; what does is how he finds his way around a complicated schedule of love in the afternoon and other adulterous assignments when he looks as though he couldn't find his way out of a paper bag.

Until very recently, if a film were to have been made of his life, someone like Richard Gere would have been cast in the starring role, although he is an obvious sex symbol and therefore not the least bit fatal. These days, subtlety having been given free rein at the film studios, the part might go to Gene Hackman, who looks as if he spends his spare time drinking beer out of the can in front of a televised football match. Maybe he does, maybe he doesn't.

As Judith Williamson says, the core of the celluloid *homme fatal* is that he is an apparently trustworthy man who cannot be trusted. That this creature is now becoming a commonplace in the movies may mean that we are entering a new phase of cinema verité.

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1790.7 (+32.4)FT-SE 100
2291.3 (+25.2)Bargains
55708 (40214)USM (Datastream)
193.83 (+2.18)

THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar
1.6140 (-0.0020)W German mark
2.9447 (-0.0102)Trade-weighted
72.2 (-0.3)

US NOTEBOOK

Markets
show
nervous
strainFrom Maxwell Newton
New York

There were some jolting reminders last week of the extent of the loss of control over American financial markets suffered by the Federal Reserve. Foreign central banks and governments now have considerable sway in determining the course of US bond prices, equity prices and interest rates.

Minor shocks last week underlined the fragility of the dollar and hence of bond prices. Monday saw the dollar continue its surge while bonds posted good gains. But on Tuesday morning, the pound rally was halted by a rumour that the Fed had sold dollars for a foreign central bank.

On Wednesday, the dollar was hurt again by a rumour that the Japanese authorities thought it had gone high enough. This was denied on Thursday by Mr Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, allowing the dollar to recover somewhat.

Further losses in Tokyo on Friday were countered by a report that the Japanese government may "let" the dollar rise to ¥150. (It was about ¥146 on Friday in New York.)

These rumours hit the bond market severely. A promising rally was brusquely arrested by the Tuesday morning rumour. It was resumed rather grudgingly after Mr Sumita spoke on Thursday, then collapsed on Friday morning on extreme nervousness. A barely perceptible drop in the dollar on Friday produced a slump of more than a full point in Treasury bond futures. If any confirmation of the naked fear in this market were needed, Friday's jittery action provided it.

Meanwhile, the creditor central banks, sitting on about \$40 billion more than they had in January, have the short-term fate of the currency in their grasp.

So far, the Federal Reserve has not flinched from its policy of putting the dollar first. Federal funds are nailed to the mast at 6.8 per cent.

Meanwhile the Fed has carried out the most severe restriction on "real" (inflation-adjusted) money growth since 1980. Over 1980 to 1986, real money M3 rose by an average of 3.5 per cent a year. In the five months ended May, real M3 appears to have actually fallen slightly, and another month of zero growth is coming up in June. This is a momentous development. It underlines the warning provided by the freeze on the growth of banks' reserves this year. June saw another month of zero growth in the adjusted monetary base (banks' reserves plus currency).

There may be ructions inside the Fed over such monetary restriction. But with Congress dithering over fiscal restraint and now debating a mammoth protectionist trade bill, the central bank is the only important policy body willing to initiate the restraint needed to repair the balance of payments and provide confidence to the battered bond market.

Consumer spending, instead of rising faster than income as in 1986, has been increasing at about the same pace. However, real disposable income has barely increased in 1987, and real disposable income per employed person has declined. Many consumers face a squeeze on their standard of living. Until recently this has not been part of "the American way."

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LBS predicts
solid growthLawson faces call for
increased investment

By David Smith and Edward Townsend

The London Business School, in its June *Economic Outlook*, predicts four years of solid growth and subdued inflation for the British economy.

However, at the National Economic Development Council this week, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be told that the export-led recovery is threatened by a shortage of capacity unless industrial investment rises sharply.

The LBS sees no big difficulties for the balance of payments over the remainder of the decade, and the forecast assumes an early cut in the basic rate of income tax to 25 per cent, followed by further tax cuts by raising personal allowances by more than inflation.

The forecast, which rejects City concerns that the economy is overheating, sees a modest reduction in unemployment to 2.8 million over the period, although Dr Alan Budd, director of the LBS Centre for Economic Forecasting, said last month's sharp drop meant this forecast could be overtaken.

The LBS believes the pound is close to a long-run stable level. Its economic model suggests that a level of 71 on the sterling index is consistent with balance of payments equilibrium in the medium term. On Friday, the pound closed at 72.2.

Growth of the economy is forecast to average between

2.5 and 3 per cent over the next four years. "The short-term outlook is more encouraging and 1987 is expected to be an above-average year," the *Outlook* says. "Output is forecast to rise by 3 to 3.5 per cent, inflation to be back down to 3.5 per cent by the end of the year, the current account to be in surplus and unemployment to fall by more than 200,000."

This year's current account surplus of £1.4 billion will be followed by deficits of be-

Inflation 'will
rise to
7% this year'

Inflation will rise to 7 per cent by the end of the year and is likely to go higher in 1988, a City forecast predicts today.

Sheppard's, the broker, in its monthly *Economic Interest*, says the buoyancy of the economy, coupled with excessive money supply growth, will push up inflation. "Only a rise of 20 per cent or more in the trade-weighted pound will stop inflation from increasing over the next 18 months," said Sheppard's Mr Nigel Purchase. "We don't believe the pound will rise sharply."

Last month's sharp fall in unemployment, strongly rising industrial output and fast-rising bank credit are taken as signs of overheating.

tween £900,000 million and £1.6 billion over the next three years, the forecast says. Inflation is predicted to fall to 3.3 per cent next year, from an average 3.8 per cent this year.

At Wednesday's meeting of the NEDC, however, Cabinet ministers and leading industrialists will face a serious challenge to their belief that industry's investment plans are sufficient to sustain the export-led recovery.

Mr John Cassels, director general of the National Economic Development Office, will tell Mr Lawson of increasing concern that, after big redundancies and factory closures in recent years, the country may soon run out of capacity to fuel rising demand for British goods abroad.

Mr Cassels argues that if economic growth continues broadly at the rate expected by the Government—about 3 per cent a year—and the pound remains at its present competitive level, a big increase in investment will be needed. Manufacturers have had considerable excess capacity, but the picture is changing.

Latest figures show manufacturing investment this year will be 4 per cent up on 1986, but will remain below 1979 in real terms. At 1980 prices, manufacturing investment in 1987 is predicted to be £6.9 billion compared with £6.6 billion in 1986. The equivalent figure for 1979 was £8.2 billion.

EEC is poised to postpone
controversial 'fats tax' plan

By Colin Nairnrough

A controversial EEC plan to impose a tax on vegetable and marine oils and fats—the so-called "fats tax"—looks likely to be shelved until next year, after a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels yesterday.

Belgium, holders of the Community presidency, proposed that it should be put off for a least six months. Diplomats said the EEC leaders, who begin a two-day summit today, were now expected to reject any early implementation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, called the tax "wholly misconceived," as it would provoke a trade war with the US and do nothing to help the European consumer.

The summit will also con-

sider a new formula for funding the Community, but firm decisions are not expected. A bridging solution to the EEC's cash crisis will instead be sought, while the tougher issue of longer-term financing will be postponed until next year.

Britain has repeatedly made clear that it will not support the provision of any new

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resources for the EEC until crucial economies are made in the farm budget, and firm budgetary discipline is established.

British officials have pointed to the Copenhagen summit in December as the first meeting that might produce substantial progress. Brussels is only expected to help focus

leaders' minds on the problems, not to yield detailed solutions.

M Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister, said yesterday that the EEC budget deficit would be the big issue at the summit, with many countries seeking a medium-term solution, although others only wanted to patch things up.

This year's budget is set at 36.2 billion European currency units (£27.6 billion), but spending is expected to exceed 41 billion.

Draft guidelines for the summit, drawn up by the Belgians, called on the leaders to "confirm" the need for a new funding plan at this stage, and appealed for budgetary discipline, a point much welcomed by Britain.



Home sweet home: Leonard Hey, chairman of Hey & Croft, outside his house in Essex

Housebuilder set for £11m
key to door for USM listing

By Carol Leonard

A company building houses can hardly have a better advertisement than the boss living in one of its own houses. Mr Leonard Hey, the founder chairman of Hey & Croft Group, the Essex builder, does exactly that.

This week the company he started in Southend-on-Sea 31 years ago will be coming to the Unlisted Securities Market via a placing of about 30 per cent of its equity with both institutional and private clients of Grenfell and Colegrave, the stockbroker. It is expected to put a market price tag on the company of about £11 million.

Hey & Croft, based in Witham, Essex, specialises in building four-bedroom quality detached houses with prices from £65,000 to £130,000.

It operates mainly in Essex, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, recently extending its activities to Buckinghamshire and the London Docklands.

Mr Hey bought out the Croft family—with whom he founded the business—in 1982. At that time Mr Hey, his family and his family trust, spoke for all the company's equity.

His holding has since been diminished only marginally by share stakes held by members of the company's new management team, which has been established during the past four years.

The foundations for the new-look management team were laid in November 1983 when Mr Geoffrey King, who joined the group's accounting staff in 1965 and became finance director in 1979, was appointed managing director and became chief executive in March.

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Vice-chairman could go in
Touche Remnant reshuffle

By Cliff Feltham

The management shake-up at Touche Remnant, the investment trust group, is expected to result in the resignation of this week of Mr Peter Gray, the vice-chairman, who has been responsible for the expansion of the business in recent years.

He was switched from his key job as managing director last month after a decision was taken to re-focus the group to keep it on course for a stock market flotation within the next four or five years.

Mr Gray will collect compensation which, according to sources, "will be of a manner appropriate to his position."

The decision to part company was described as "not acrimonious but obviously this is a serious blow to his short-term career."

Mr Gray, who joined the group in 1983 and went on to build up a strong fund management team, is to be replaced by Mr Paul Manduca, aged 37, who is in charge of Touche's £800 million prized investment trust, TR Industrial & General.

Yesterday, Lord Remnant, the chairman of the group, said: "Mr Manduca has done very well and is highly regarded by the City and particularly by British Coal, which has a 22 per cent stake in TR Industrial. His job will be to represent us to the outside world and also to act as a liaison between us and the investment trust companies. We now hope we have the balance right."

As part of the changes, Mr

John Gittings and Sir William Vincent were installed as joint managing directors and will carry on in these jobs.

Mr David Leroy Lewis, Touche Remnant's deputy chairman, is expected to stick to his intentions to retire in about a year's time.

Discontent over the running of the group and its style of management has been simmering since its abortive takeover discussions with Metropolitan Life, the US insurance group, last January.

Touche Remnant is planning to raise about £10 million from its owners to strengthen its capital base, in line with the levels laid down by the new Financial Services Act.

Tilbury
braced
to repel
RaineBy John Bell
City Editor

The board and financial advisers of Tilbury Group, the construction and house building company, are on 24-hour standby from this morning, awaiting a hostile takeover approach from Raine Industries. Raine is headed by Mr Nigel Rudd, also chairman of the much bigger Williams Holdings, which has expanded rapidly through takeovers.

Williams recently failed in a £550 million battle with Norcross and subsequently bought Crown Paint and Polycell from Reed Group in a deal worth £285 million.

When Mr Rudd raised his stake in Tilbury to 23 per cent last December, he undertook not to make a full bid without a boardroom recommendation before the end of this month. In the six-month phoney war which ends on Tuesday, Mr Rudd has not persuaded Tilbury's board that there is any merit in merging the two groups.

"We told Mr Rudd that we did not want him in December. We want him even less now," said Mr Cedric Brand, Tilbury's chief executive, yesterday.

Since Raine bought a 20 per cent stake in Tilbury last December at 220p per share, the price has risen strongly. It closed on Friday at 382p, capitalizing Tilbury at £75 million and providing Raine with a profit of £7 million on its holdings, which now total 23 per cent.

"We decided in 1985 that we either had to be bigger in aggregates or pull out altogether and re-invest in businesses with better long-term prospects," said Mr Brand. The result took the City by surprise. Tilbury sold its aggregate business with a book value of £4.6 million to Redland for £15 million when the whole group had a market value of just £18 million. This boosted net assets per share by 55 per cent, and provided the cash for a shift of emphasis. First came a £9.25 million bid for Wests Group International, a specialist piling and pipe laying contractor. Then followed a one-for-three rights issue raising £7 million for the Scottish housebuilding subsidiary of Christian Salvendy and Bellway Group's Scottish housebuilding landbank.

Profits jumped 63 per cent to £5.28 million and the scene is set for a tough takeover battle, for Tilbury would be a cheap buy. "If Mr Rudd does decide to go for it, he will find us ready for him. Tilbury is in great shape now with an excellent management team and fine prospects. If anyone gets us it will cost them an awful lot of money," said Mr Brand.

Caradon shares ballot

Small investors must go into the hat to see whether they will get any shares in bathroom specialists Caradon. The offer for sale was 39 times oversubscribed with £1.3 billion seeking £31 million of shares, priced at 250p each. As a result, City experts believe the shares could change hands at around 300p when dealings start on Friday.

The basis of allocation is: applicants for 200-400 shares, ballot for 300; 3,500-10,000 shares, ballot for 400; 15,000-20,000 shares, ballot for 500; 25,000-150,000, 2.5 per cent of shares applied for; 160,000-290,000, 2.6 per cent; 300,000-720,000, 2.75 per cent; and 730,000 and over, 20,000 shares.

US may ban Toshiba

The United States Senate is likely to approve a ban on imports of Toshiba products to punish the company for illicit sales to Moscow of high technology that could help the Soviet navy, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted at the weekend.

The Senate move follows revelations that Toshiba's ma-

chine tool arm in the early 1980s sold the Russians computerized machine tools that the US thinks were used for "silent" propellers in Soviet submarines.

On Saturday, the Senate resumed action on its trade bill, to which an amendment calling for a ban on Toshiba is due to be attached this week.

'Still a long way to go' before compensation will be paid
No joy yet for Czech claimants

By Cliff Feltham

A fund established five years ago to compensate people whose assets were taken during the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia after the Second World War has still not paid out any money.

The Foreign Compensation Commission, the official organization handling the affair, yesterday said it still had a long way to go before it could release any cash.

This comes after the holders of more than 500,000 old Russian bonds have applied for a slice of the £46 million fund set up to compensate those who lost assets during the 1917 October Revolution.

They have been told they may not have to wait much longer than a year.

According to the Foreign Compensation Commission, there have been about 2,000 applications for compensation, totalling about £23 million.

They relate to confiscated property, businesses and other assets belonging to Britons and Czechs who later took British citizenship.

The fund had £4 million in the kitty when it was set up in 1982 although claims had to be submitted to the Foreign Compensation Committee by August 1983. Nothing has been paid out yet.

The commission said: "The claims are very complex and we have had to become involved in negotiations with the Czech authorities."

"Although they have been helpful, some of the claims have been made by



Holding out for his share: Dr John Pressburger of Edinburgh with bonds

the children of the original owners of the properties concerned and it has all taken a lot of work but we have now broken the back of it."

Sifting through the remaining claims is, however, expected to take another 12 months.

One of the claimants, Dr John Pressburger of Edinburgh, said: "Many of the claimants have been told by the commission that their claims have been provisionally determined and should not have to wait until it gets to the end of the list before receiving any money."

"Many people concerned are now very

elderly and even though they will only receive a fraction of what they are entitled to, they should not be expected to wait around indefinitely."

"While the claimants are still waiting, the commission and the Inland Revenue have both benefited from the income earned by the amount in the fund."

The commission confirmed that it had paid tax of £481,651 up to last year, while its own expenses totalled £771,600.

A spokesman said: "These are not excessive expenses. They are what you would expect, such as rent, cost of staff and normal administration expenses."

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ANALYSIS

No easy task to account for off-balance sheet financing

The number and variety of schemes available for removing liabilities from the balance sheet are, it seems, limited only by the ingenuity of the merchant bankers and the lawyers who think them up. They appear to be practically falling over themselves in competing to design artificial transactions for companies who want to dress up their accounts and improve their financial ratios.

Despite the legal requirement that the accounts show a "true and fair view," the accountants have had to stand helplessly by while the legal profession has been insisting that unless the balance sheet reflects the true legal form of a company's relationships with subsidiaries or its leasing agreements, to name but two areas of contention, they do not comply with the law.

The accounts may well be "true," therefore — but are they fair?

Taken to its logically absurd conclusion, companies could so structure themselves that all activities were removed from the balance sheet, yet the accounts would still comply with the law.

As off-balance sheet financing schemes proliferated, accountants would have to prepare two sets of accounts to comply with the "true and fair" requirement. The "legal" accounts would be "true," reflecting the legal form, but as they increasingly became discredited, they would start preparing "pro forma" accounts which would be "fair," and show the economic substance.

One instance of this was the case of Burnet & Hallamshire Holdings. The 1984 accounts showed the group had net assets of £108 million. However, an innocuous contingent liability note turned out to conceal a multitude of off-

Search for a true standard

There is no shortage of reasons why the accountancy profession is keen to find a mechanism to stifle the latest growth industry — off-balance sheet financing, which employs some of our brightest people in devising schemes to conceal information from the users of financial statements.

The objective is nothing more startling than to allow the profession to produce financial statements that reflect the substance of a company's commercial transactions, to counter the current trend towards emphasizing legal form.

The accountancy profession is anxious not to go down the route whereby schemes have to be dealt with individually. This will only result in the bankers and lawyers getting up earlier and earlier to beat the new rules before they are made.

balance sheet schemes, and a year later the group reported net liabilities of £4 million and the auditors produced two balance sheets at the year-end.

Off-balance sheet schemes are now so common that the banks, who were some of the most enthusiastic promoters of such schemes to begin with, are now finding themselves increasingly on the other side. They are finding that they have been instrumental in corrupting the very financial statements on which they must rely when making loans.

Another big worry is that if safeguards are not devised to stop these practices there could be an accounting disaster.

For example, the device whereby a company removes assets and the associated borrowings from its balance



Michael Renshall: tackling a tricky problem

Instead, it has decided to borrow from US practice, by introducing a new standard based on an analysis of the concepts underlying assets and liabilities.

Assets are to be defined as probable future economic ben-

efits, obtained and controlled by the enterprise as a result of past transactions or events.

Liabilities will be probable future sacrifices of economic benefits, arising from present obligations of a particular enterprise to transfer assets or provide services to other enterprises in the future, as a result of past transactions or events.

Practical experience in the US has not been encouraging. Even with these definitions, individual standards have had to be developed to step specific schemes, and an "emerging issues task force" has been formed to give opinions on schemes as fast as they turn up.

The hope is that current trends will be reversed: that the balance sheet will reflect the substance of transactions, and the legal form will be given in the notes.

However, it is also embarking on a \$2.3 billion (£1.4 billion) programme to replace its long-haul fleet, probably for the main part through operating agreements. By this means, it plans to keep this capital expenditure and the associated borrowings off the balance sheet.

The airline will no doubt claim that, because there are break points in the contract and because it can walk away from the planes, the risks and rewards of ownership reside with the finance company.

However, it is the purpose of the proposed new standard to allow the accountant to look at the realities. If there is no commercial likelihood that British Airways will discontinue running its planes over their economic lives, the accountant can ignore such clauses and treat the leases as finance leases, thereby bringing them into the SSAP 21 net.

The impact on British Airways' gearing ratios would be very material. And as it is an enterprise which has to operate in international markets where its competitors are able to avail themselves of off-balance sheet finance under the much laxer US leasing standard, BA can be expected to resist vigorously any attempt to bring its fleet back on the balance sheet.

BA is not too worried. A spokesman said no one as yet has seen the new draft standard, "but the indications at present would suggest that it would make no difference."

allow accountants to force companies to recognize on their balance sheets all leasing agreements where the commercial effect is that of a finance lease. The distinction between the two types of lease and the accounting implications will be highly significant for some companies.

It is invidious to pick out examples, but as illustration, the recently privatized British Airways is a case in point.

In its March 1987 accounts, disclosed forward commitments under operating leases totalled £442 million. Of this, £218 million was in respect of its fleet of aircraft and £224 million was for property and equipment. This compares with group loans and overdrafts on the face of the balance sheet of £300 million. In addition, British Airways carries on its balance sheet, owned and leased (under finance leases), aircraft valued at £1,016 billion.

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Now Mr Cohen is setting up a direct-sales division for Wooltons and is looking to establish a number of small curtain shops of around 300 sq ft in prime sites around the country, along similar lines to Sock Shop and Tie Rack.

"They've valued some of these little caves in the High Street at £1 million each and we'd like to join that club," says Mr Thornton.

Meanwhile, a new warehouse facility for Betterware was opened in March and the group has established two franchise operations, one in South Wales and one in Tyne and Wear. Another six are already in the pipeline.

Those investors who had been keen to write off Wooltons Betterware as just another specialist retailer may now be having second thoughts.

Robert Thornton: high hopes for expansion

cookie company, the previous May. The share price eventually started life at 80p, but has been a strong market lately in the run-up to the figures. Two weeks ago the price stood at 150p and on Friday it closed at 185p after hitting a new high of 185p.

Undeterred by the early setbacks, Mr Cohen set about putting his ideas into action. His first move was to appoint Mr Robert Thornton, the former Debenhams chairman, as non-executive chairman;



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COMMENT

State monopoly is not the answer for coal

Cecil Parkinson has lost no time in clarifying the Government's policy on the coal industry. He intends it to remain a state-owned monopoly. At least we now know where we are. His predecessor, Peter Walker, had given a different impression: that privatization was not top priority but that imaginative ways of bringing employees into ownership were under active consideration.

Last week, however, Mr Parkinson was out to win friends at the conference of the Union of Democratic Mineworkers. Finding that its moderate leaders were firmly opposed to privatization, he cheerfully volunteered that there were no plans to privatize the industry at the moment; "no plans, full stop". Far from being on the back burner, it appears the issue was simply on the shelf. Mr Parkinson has now consigned it to a shed at the end of the garden, whence, he noted, it may or may not be retrieved by the year 2010.

That is bad news for the coal industry. It also closes important options for the consumer in Mr Parkinson's chief legislative concern — privatizing the electricity industry. If competition were to be introduced there, the combined sale of power stations and supplying mines offered one avenue for restructuring. And, in a broader sense, monopoly or competition in coal and electricity are to some extent mutually dependent. The future of the industries therefore needs to be planned at the same time.

The attractions of the status quo are plain. The new British Coal management is working hard to earn its keep by closing uneconomic pits, raising productivity and earnings through new working methods and investing heavily in new low-cost mines.

The arguments over the flexible working week — which are pegged to the Margam development but widely applicable to marginal pits and projects — are now at a sensitive stage. The UDM has been won over, as have South Wales miners on the ground and the present weakness of the National Union of Mineworkers has made the UDM an effective lever for change.

To allow developments to calcify, the present arrangement is, however, surely also destined to lock the coal industry into its long-term decline. The original case for privatization was exemplified by the travails of the National Coal Board, where political lobbying and interference substituted for management responsibility and market forces to the extent that a potentially rich industry was using £1 billion a year of tax subsidy and still losing its markets.

The monopoly is artificial, maintained only by giving the old National Coal Board powers to stop, and restrict to a tiny size, any private development

and by exercising monopoly rights over open-cast coal production actually carried out by private contractors. There is no positive value to negate the damage done by maintaining state ownership of open-cast mining. Moreover, it is clear that the producer monopoly created and sustained the union monopoly.

The UDM has had, from the beginning, many characteristics equivalent to the Social Democratic Party. Its *raison d'être* lies principally in the continuing presence of Arthur Scargill at the head of the NUM. In more normal circumstances, the state monopoly would probably evoke a return to union monopoly.

This past (and possible future) bilateral monopoly is even today cutting the demand for coal. Industrial users have not switched back to coal to the extent that might reasonably have been hoped because they still fear that supplies are not secure, either in terms of continuity of deliveries or price.

The Energy Department, moreover, has itself just pressed hard and successfully for a new generation of nuclear power stations chiefly, in the end, to secure electricity supplies from the effects of union monopoly power in the coal industry.

British Coal is rapidly becoming an efficient producer and may eliminate net production subsidies if and when oil prices allow. But the prospect is for further pit closures and job losses as new capital-intensive super-pits replace other mines within a static or declining overall market.

This is, in a sense, equivalent to the strategy of British Steel, which has shed peripheral activities to become an efficient basic steel producer, but is still vulnerable to the vagaries of the commodity steel market and long-term competitive threats. Compare this with Japanese steel companies bringing out ever more sophisticated new products to become diversified materials groups, or ICI, which has moved from commodity chemicals into more sophisticated markets with high added value.

Present production reforms are vital for the coal industry, but its future depends on variety, new customers and new uses and techniques. Coal privatization would inevitably learn most from the National Freight experience. It would rely heavily on employee ownership, and therefore require miners' enthusiasm. Having written that off, Mr Parkinson should at least take some moves to liberalize the industry. Separating the ownership of coal reserves and the licensing of private coal production from the operations of British Coal should be the first step.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

USM REVIEW

Betterware opens curtains

Wooltons Betterware, the manufacturer and retailer of soft furnishings and household wares, is a company with an identity crisis — at least, as far as the City is concerned. But Mr Andrew Cohen, the managing director, has no such reservations and intends to prove over the next couple of years "at every opportunity" just what the business is all about (Carol Leonard writes).

The City may have realized last week that the group was not just another specialist retailer. That was when Wooltons announced that it had comfortably exceeded the forecast of £1 million made last October when it was floated on the Unlisted Securities Market. Pretax profits for the year to February 28 eventually ran out at £1.2 million, compared with £720,000 last year on turnover £5.6 million higher at £19.7 million.

Some brokers have already pencilled in an estimate of £1.5 million for the current year, but it is doubtful if the energetic Mr Cohen will be satisfied with that. The group

should be capable of nearer £2 million.

It was only just over a year ago that Mr Cohen succeeded in persuading his father to demerge all the consumer-related activities of the family-controlled business of Queensway Securities. He felt he could develop the businesses much better if they were allowed to operate independently. He has certainly been proved right.

The new company was made up of three divisions: Wooltons, a custom-made curtain retailer; Betterware, the door-to-door household goods retailer; and Eskrich, which makes soft furnishings for the retail multiples.

Its flotation on the USM via an offer for sale arranged by Greene & Co, the broker, proved nothing short of a disaster. The issue, offered at 104p, was given the cold-shoulder by investors, who applied for only 16 per cent of the 2 million shares.

The poor reception that greeted Wooltons equalled that given by the USM to the flotation of Mrs Fields, the



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Saatchi under the hammer

Charles Saatchi, the newly-reclusive advertising millionaire — "he doesn't give interviews because he can't be bothered," a colleague informed me — is one of only two private collectors who have donated paintings to the biggest-ever charity auction being held at Sotheby's in New Bond Street on Wednesday. The two works donated by Charles, aged 44, and his wife Doris, *Smell of Death* by John Bellamy and *Head of a Young Girl* by Stephen Buckley — are expected to fetch up to £13,000 for the Whitechapel Art Gallery Foundation. They are coming from the couple's gallery in Boundary Road, North London, which houses the biggest collection of contemporary art in Britain and, according to Sotheby's expert Hughes Joffe, "is one of the most consistent, solid and interesting contemporary art collections in the world." The Saatchi donations will be among a total of 61 lots comprising paintings, prints, drawings and sculptures, most of which have been given by the artists themselves. "The artists have been exceptionally generous because the Whitechapel Gallery has been so instrumental in establishing their fame," says Joffe. "We will be more than happy if the auction raised £500,000."

High support
Molins, the high-technology machinery maker, has enlisted some heavyweight support as it attempts to ward off TKM's

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

An L of a difference

Messel, it seems, is becoming a damp. Nothing can stop it now, not even protests from scientists about the large number of fossils to be found there. According to one worthy journal, "the fossils discovered so far at Messel are of such high quality that palaeontologists can identify the type of bird, fur, scales and, in some cases, even the contents of the ani-

mal's stomach." (But surely they have the wrong firm, I hear you cry, he used to work at Laid & Crickchank.) The Messel family employed at L. Messel & Co will be relieved to learn that the worthy journal is in fact last week's edition of the *New Scientist* and the fossils in question are to be found in a rubbish pit in West Germany called... Messel.

unwelcome £82 million bid. Neil Clarke, chairman of Charter Consolidated, and credited with having played a large part in the rescue of Johnson Matthey in December 1984, has joined the board in a non-executive role. "I was approached long before the

bid," he insists, but he nevertheless hopes, modestly, that his experience "will prove useful" over the next few weeks. As a non-executive he is committed to only one day a month, "but I rather think I may be called on a little more frequently while this affair continues," he tells me.

Princely role
It could be just what Prince Edward, or even, perhaps, Prince Michael, has been waiting for. If there does happen to be a Royal, preferably a Prince, with time on his hands, I am sure Rothmans International, the cigarette, tobacco and luxury goods group, would love to hear from him. Rothmans will soon be saying goodbye to HRH Burchard, Prince of Prussia, who retired this year at the age of 70. The little-known Prince has been on the Rothmans board for 25 years and there can be nothing quite like another Royal to replace him.

"This reminds me of my husband's last highly successful takeover battle..."

Carol Leonard

Greenwell loses out

Poor old Greenwell really does seem to be down on its luck of late. After two evenings spent running races, putting shot and throwing javelin in the annual Stock Exchange Cup athletics contest at Battersea Park last week, the Midland Bank-owned stockbroker came last among the 11 firms taking part. Greenwell, where staff morale is at an all-time low after its decision earlier this year to pull out of market-making inequities, scored just three points overall. The contest was won, once again, by James Capel with 83 points — the only team sporting its own trackuits and tee-shirts — despite a strong challenge from runner-up Warburg Securities with 71 points. Vivian Gray & Co came third with just 20 points. One of the stars of the event was ex-England rugby international, David Tuck, a traded options salesman at Warburg, who ran the 100 metres race in 11 seconds, breaking the record.

Royal bronze

After the huge prices fetched by his car and his wife's jewels, all eyes will now be on the sale of an art deco bronze sculpted figure of the Duke of Windsor in tennis clothes, being auctioned at Sotheby's in London on July 15. The figure, after a model by Charles Sargent Jagger, is expected to fetch £50,000 — but if the aforementioned auctions are anything to go by that could be just the starting price.

Carol Leonard



LAST YEAR HE GOT AWAY WITH £29 MILLION. WHAT WILL IT BE NEXT YEAR?

If you're a retailer, you already know that cheque card fraud is a serious business. But did you know how serious?

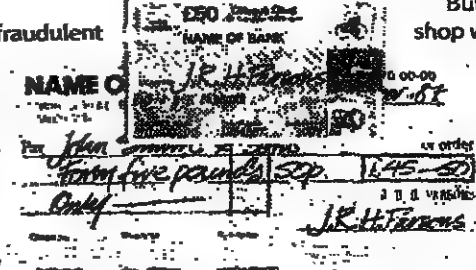
Last year over 700,000 fraudulent transactions added up to £29 million.

That's why the cheque card issuers have funded a major publicity campaign to impress on your sales and check-out staff how vitally important it is to go

through the correct checking procedures. The poster above is just part of it.

But it's going to be wasted in the shop where the management doesn't share our attitude, simply assuming someone else will pay.

£29m is a lot of money. Neither of us can afford to go on losing it. So get your staff to check the cheque card thoroughly.



DON'T LET THE CHEQUE CARD THIEF GET AWAY WITH IT. CHECK EVERY CARD CAREFULLY.

Sponsored by the Cheque Card Committee

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end July 10. Settlement day July 20.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Clifford Davies	Food	1.00
2	Gilbert (A)	Drugs-Store	1.00
3	AGB Research	Industrials A-D	1.00
4	Tarmac (aa)	Building-Roads	1.00
5	Whitbread	Breweries	1.00
6	Domestic Int	Industrials A-D	1.00
7	Br Aerospace (aa)	Motors-Aircraft	1.00
8	Garrett Eng	Industrials E-K	1.00
9	Johnson Matthey	Industrials E-K	1.00
10	First Nat Finance	Banks-Discount	1.00
11	Allied-Lions (aa)	Breweries	1.00
12	Appledore	Industrials A-D	1.00
13	Pharo	Chemicals-Plas	1.00
14	Benelux	Industrials A-D	1.00
15	Marshall (Lewes)	Industrials L-R	1.00
16	Micro Focus	Electronics	1.00
17	Nat West (aa)	Banks	1.00
18	Mitell	Electronics	1.00
19	Hybrid Duff	Breweries	1.00
20	Preswall Hidge	Industrials L-R	1.00
21	Br Vita	Industrials A-D	1.00
22	Heli Lloyd	Chemicals-Plas	1.00
23	Turner & Newall	Industrials S-Z	1.00
24	Stand Chart (aa)	Banks-Discount	1.00
25	Loeff (YH)	Building-Roads	1.00
26	Marston Thompson	Breweries	1.00
27	Foster (A)	Food	1.00
28	Douglas (RM)	Building-Roads	1.00
29	Hopkinson	Industrials E-K	1.00
30	Higgs & Hill	Building-Roads	1.00
31	Time Products	Drugs-Store	1.00
32	Atlantic Comp	Electronics	1.00
33	Boots (aa)	Chemicals-Plas	1.00
34	Foreco-Minsep	Chemicals-Plas	1.00
35	Caslet (S)	Drugs-Store	1.00
36	Exel	Industrials E-K	1.00
37	Halstead (James)	Chemicals-Plas	1.00
38	Hill Eng	Industrials E-K	1.00
39	Watson & Philip	Food	1.00
40	Fitch Lovell	Food	1.00
41	ALM	Industrials A-D	1.00
42	Tarmac	Motors-Aircraft	1.00
43	Barrat Devs	Building-Roads	1.00
44	Chico Hunt	Industrials A-D	1.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out-
Handing
Boat

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

INDEX-LINKED

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1. Clif Davis	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Gilbert (A)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. AGB Research	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Tarmac (aa)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Whitbread	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Domestic Int	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Br Aerospace (aa)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Garrett Eng	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Johnson Matthey	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. First Nat Finance	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Allied-Lions (aa)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Appledore	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Pharo	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Benelux	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Marshall (Lewes)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Micro Focus	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Nat West (aa)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mitell	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Hybrid Duff	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Preswall Hidge	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Br Vita	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Heli Lloyd	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Turner & Newall	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Stand Chart (aa)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. Loeff (YH)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Marston Thompson	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Foster (A)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. Douglas (RM)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Hopkinson	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Higgs & Hill	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Time Products	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Atlantic Comp	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Boots (aa)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Foreco-Minsep	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Caslet (S)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Exel	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37. Halstead (James)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38. Hill Eng	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39. Watson & Philip	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40. Fitch Lovell	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41. ALM	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42. Tarmac	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43. Barrat Devs	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44. Chico Hunt	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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39. Watson & Philip	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

VANS AND TRUCKS

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

On the long road back to success

Today's cautious optimism in the British truck industry, with talk of increasing production on the back of healthy order books, has been a long time coming. The devastating effect of the halving of heavy truck production in Britain since 1979 is well-known, but even last year, when the worst was reckoned to be over, output dipped sharply from 54,426 to 40,520 vehicles.

Similarly a recovery in 1985 in production of light goods vehicles slipped from 207,602 to 185,651. But the outlook is one of modest improvement.

A recent forecast report by DRI pointed to marginal growth in European production this year due to a slow, but steady rise in demand.

UK sales have made an encouraging start in 1987. In the medium van sector, sales have risen by 6.5 per cent in the January-to-May period compared with 1986, with light van registrations up by 1.7 per cent and the truck and

articulated-lorry market down just 0.4 per cent. Against this background, Ford Transit production at the Southampton plant got into its stride, rising from 17,481 in the first quarter to 1986 to 25,292 for the corresponding period this year.

Output of Freight Rover's Sherpa vans increased by 7.5 per cent to 5,122 in the first quarter. Among the truck-makers, Iveco Ford, Renault Trucks Industries (formerly Dodge), ERF and Seddon Atkinson and Hestair Dennis contributed to a 14 per cent increase in production.

Importers' share down to 40 pc

The increase has been pulled through into new registrations, where there has been a trimming of the previously steadily increasing import penetration. The coming on stream of a broader range of Transit vans has reduced the import share of the 1.8 to 3.5 tonne sector from 49 per cent in the first five months of 1986

to 39.5 per cent. The importers' share of the over-3.5-tonne sector has been reduced slightly to 40 per cent.

It is not unduly optimistic to believe this trend will continue, in the short term at least. The formation of Iveco Ford last July and Leyland's merger with DAF in February this year has helped curb doubts about their respective futures in the minds of potential customers.

The new Italian management at the former Ford plant at Langley is committed to push Cargo sales hard. Sales of Dransfield-built Renaults are up 14 per cent so far this year as the heavy investment in new products suited to the UK market pays off.

Sandbach-based ERF is enjoying good success in the 16-tonne sector and sales have recovered by an impressive 32 per cent to date. Volvo remains the fourth biggest truck seller in Britain behind Leyland DAF, Iveco Ford and Mercedes, yet registrations of Irvine-assembled Volvos has jumped 56 per cent as it has

Since Leyland and DAF merged truck operations, the new company has taken the lead in Britain's heavy truck market says Graham Day, the Rover group's chairman.

increasing success among formerly traditional British marque buyers.

Sales of over-29-tonne tractors are up about 10 per cent in the first five months, compared with last year as the trend to heavier weight trucks continues. The Anglo-Dutch merger has taken Leyland and DAF from vying for third and fourth place in this key sector of the heavy truck market to first place and narrowly ahead of Volvo, with Scania and an improving Mercedes behind.

In the 16-tonne market, the merger of Ford and Leyland has had remarkably little effect on their positions.



Leyland's leadership with 21.3 per cent share was strengthened by DAF's 5.3 per cent stake but Iveco's modest 2.9 per cent failed to push Ford ahead of Mercedes or Volvo.

In their new partnerships, Ford and Leyland will become the lightweight truck specialists and the 7.5-tonne class confirms the reason. As sales in this sector have risen in recent years so the Ford Cargo has taken a huge 40 per cent plus share while the newer Leyland Roadrunner has managed to capture a creditable 25 per cent stake.

The launch of Volvo's new FL4 brings a tough new rival

to the 7.5-tonne class. The growing demand for heavy vans for distribution work has highlighted that only the major continental commercial vehicle makers can afford the massive investment need to be competitive in this sector.

The 3.5 to 7.4 tonne class is dominated by Renault, Mercedes and Iveco with approximately 41 per cent, 23 and 16 per cent shares of the new registrations. The Transit has returned to its previous position of dominating the medium van sector, accounting for almost half the sales.

Seemingly overnight the

light van sector, which is dominated by car-derived models, has switched from petrol to diesel engines. Ford's advantage of both Fiesta and Escort van models is responsible for sales rising 25 per cent in the January to May period when registrations in the up-to-1.8-tonne sector have increased by only 1.7 per cent.

Bedford is in a strong second place but Austin Rover's van sales have slipped sharply from 10,155 to 7,683 for the five month period.

Daniel Ward
Motor industry correspondent

Hatchback makes its mark

Just as the hatchback revolutionized small car design, so it has created a whole new small vans market, writes *Allan Winn*. Virtually every contender in small cars has a small hatchback van now: the list includes the Ford Fiesta, Austin Metro, Peugeot 205, Volkswagen Polo and Golf, Renault 5 and Zastava.

All offer a reasonable amount of room but limited payload. The diesel engine is still a comparative rarity in this class, with Ford the only home producer offering one.

Further up the car-derived van sector, there are many more diesels, including perhaps the most significant of all, the noisy but highly-efficient Perkins-built MDi diesel in the Austin Maestro van.

This box-bodied class includes the Maestro, the Ford Escort, Citroen Visa, Fiat Fiorino and Bedford Astramax.

The once-popular pick-up has declined a bit recently, with only the Japanese, Volkswagen (with its Yugoslav-built Caddy) and Peugeot prominent. This could change with the launch later this year of Ford's new Sierra-based pick-up.

Forward sales boost the big lorry business

After several years of depressed and difficult market conditions, the heavy-commercial-vehicles sector is showing an enormous amount of activity this year.

Though registrations are slightly up, most manufacturers are reporting big increases in forward sales (several months often elapse between the sale of a truck and its registration, while it is "bodied" and fitted out).

At the smallest end of the heavy sector — beginning at 7.5 tonnes all-up weight — a furious battle is developing between the major manufacturers. The 7.5-tonne sector was traditionally seen as "cheap and cheerful", but the trend is to a premium specification, both in mechanics and trim.

Mercedes-Benz probably started the trend with its LN2 model, now three years old. It was built to a higher standard than the market was used to, but at a price certainly no greater than that of the competition.

Leyland appeared soon after with its Roadrunner, which featured luxuries such as an adjustable steering column to allow a car-type driving position — a great advantage in the self-drive hire market.

More recently, the Roadrunner has been updated, with more power and the technical feature of the moment, disc brakes.

Iveco was first with these, on the front of its Z range;

Leyland was next in Britain. In the last few months, the British market has seen its first 7.5-tonners with disc brakes on all four wheels,

with the launches of the updated Iveco Ford Cargo and the Volvo FL4 — the latter using the brakes of its bigger FL6 brother. Britain's other

player in the 7.5-tonne market, Renault, is about to attack the top-end leaders with an imported French-built model, the Midliner, which features air-luxury, disc brakes and high power.

The company's British-built Commando has a much more utilitarian image, and will soldier on in the more hard-nosed end of the market. In the crucial 16-tonner market, the changes are about to happen.

The biggest vehicles able to run on just two axles are to be up-sized to the European standard of 17 metric tonnes instead of the old British 16 imperial tons.

Opinions differ in the industry as to the likely effect, but the consensus seems to be that most operators will want to take advantage of a net increase in payload of half a tonne or so, and will upgrade their fleets with the higher-weight vehicles.

This sector has, like the smaller one, seen a big movement up in power, especially as the European favourite two-axle vehicle with a drawbar trailer has gained popularity here.

The British manufacturers have been doing well in this much-fiercer market, where Leyland DAF and Iveco Ford dominate. The latest 16-ton

ners from ERF (the E6) and Seddon-Atkinson (the 2-11) have shown that small manufacturers can match the engineering and performance excellence of the big makers such as Mercedes-Benz, MAN, Volvo and Scania.

There is increased demand for specialist vehicles here, too. While there have always been small-wheeled/low-height versions of standard trucks (Scania's new P92 Urban being a good example), distribution companies like the breweries are increasingly looking to dropped-frame adaptations giving very low loading heights for urban delivery work.

There is more change visible at the top end of the market than there has been for years. Not every truck has the 440 horsepower of the Mercedes-Benz 1644, nor the 460 hp of its MAN competitor not yet available in Britain.

Power across the range has, however, grown, and 300HP is now seen as average rather than exceptional.

At the same time, the face of the large truck is changing, as a flood of new cabs and new model ranges lines up. Already, MAN has its Truck of the Year F90 range, examples of which are belatedly trickling on to the British market.

The long-awaited new range from DAF (whose cab has already been seen on the chassis of joint-venture partner Pegaso in Spain) will be launched in the

late summer. This one's face will become very familiar in Britain as DAF vehicles wearing it go into production at the Leyland plant in Lancashire, and Pegaso's British subsidiary, Seddon Atkinson, adopts it for its own uses. Foden — transformed by its American

owner, Paccar, into a small-volume, profitable concern in the last six years — has introduced its facelifted 4000 series, and must be hoping for the same success as has attended the similar exercise carried out by its arch-rival, ERF, last year.

Iveco Ford, making the most of having two completely different ranges of heavyweight vehicles, is pushing hard with its Italian-sourced Turbostar models.

The 420 hp model released in right-hand-drive form only last October has been joined by a 360 HP model: both add glamour to a range that depends heavily for sales on the simpler and cheaper Cargo.

The others are not standing still, either. The replacement for the existing Mercedes-Benz range has been delayed beyond its target for this year, but there is a new range-topper from Volvo on the way.

Those who thought the Leyland range would fade away with the DAF merger will be confounded by new versions of the Roadtrain and Constructor later this year and Renault continues to introduce new British versions (for example an eight-wheeled tipper) of its French vehicles.

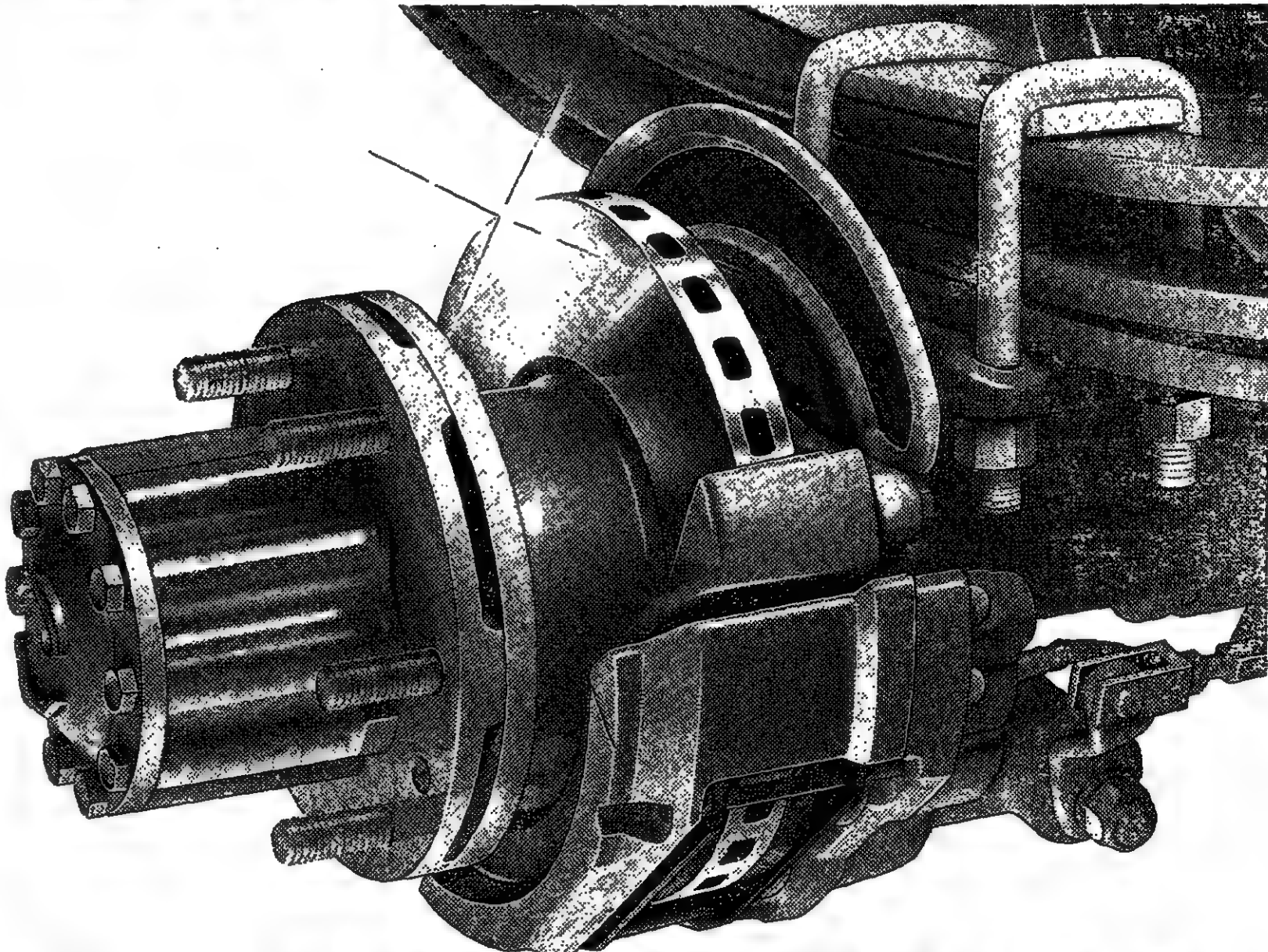
Allan Winn
Editor, *Commercial Motor*

IVECO



TRUCK

THE NEW 7.5 TONNE CARGO.



DISC BRAKES ALL ROUND MEAN ALL ROUND SAVINGS.

At 7.5 tonnes and below, the New Cargo is the first British truck to have disc brakes all round.

So when it comes to all round savings, it's in a class of its own.

LOW COST BRAKE MAINTENANCE. Over 120,000 km, disc brakes all round can save you 60% on the overall cost of brake relines.

Disc pad life can be double that of brake shoes. The new discs are fully ventilated for faster cooling. The calipers are self-adjusting and designed to ensure even wear on pads and discs.

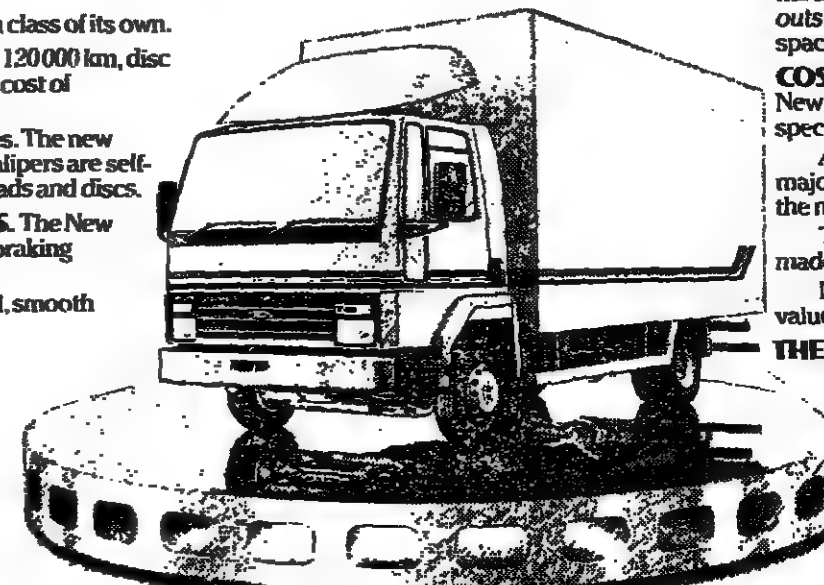
SMOOTHER, MORE POWERFUL BRAKES. The New Cargo has the braking system of a truck with the braking characteristics expected by car drivers.

Laden or unladen, braking is always powerful, smooth and progressive.

ROCKWELL REAR AXLES AND PARABOLIC SPRINGS. New Rockwell axles now permit a wider choice of "faster" ratios, enhancing New Cargo's speed and reducing journey times.

And with parabolic springs front and rear, New Cargo provides a more supple ride, laden or unladen.

UNBEATABLE FUEL ECONOMY. You can't beat the Cargo for economy, either. The best selling Cargo (811) still holds Commercial Motor's 7.5 tonne fuel economy record for 6-cylinder vehicles which it set in 1984 with 17.1 mpg.



New Cargo
7.5 TONNER

A SUPERB CAB MADE EVEN BETTER. With new, hard-wearing seat trim material, the already outstanding aerodynamic cab now feels even more spacious.

COST SAVING OPERATOR CARE. As you'd expect, New Cargo is well backed up by the biggest truck specialist dealer network in Britain.

A second year unlimited mileage warranty on all major powertrain components comes free in addition to the normal first year warranty.

Then there's Cost Care. It offers a choice of tailor-made, fixed price maintenance contracts.

No wonder the Cargo enjoys such high residual values.

THE BEST CARGO EVER. Built at the most advanced and productive truck plant in Britain, the Cargo is the driving force of Britain's truck industry.

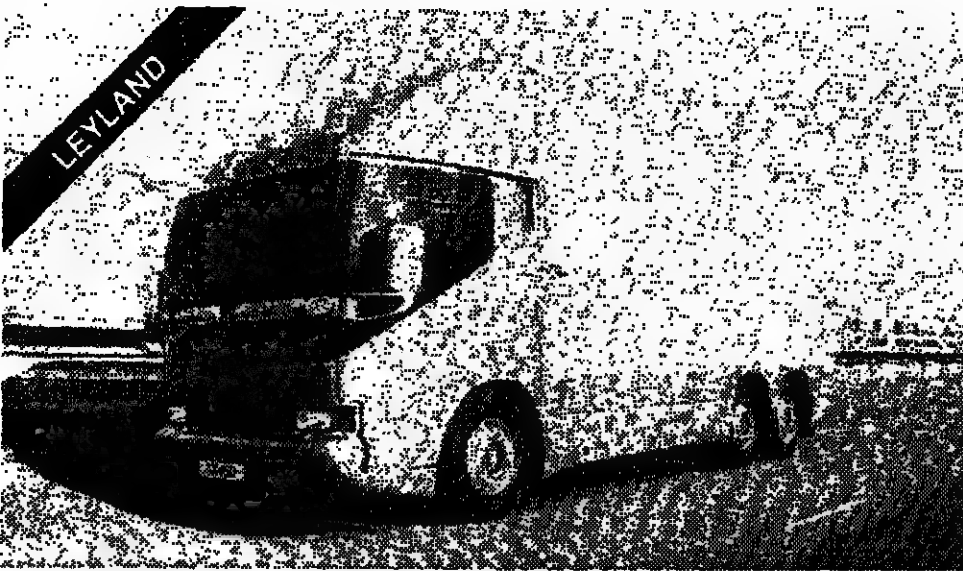
The new engineering advances, coupled with the dedication to quality at Langley, take the New Cargo to new heights of efficiency and productivity.

TEST DRIVE THE NEW CARGO. Many of the benefits you'll find on the 7.5 tonne New Cargo you'll also find on the new 9 to 15 tonners.

To find out which New Cargo suits you best, ring **01-200 0200** anytime and ask for 'New Cargo'.

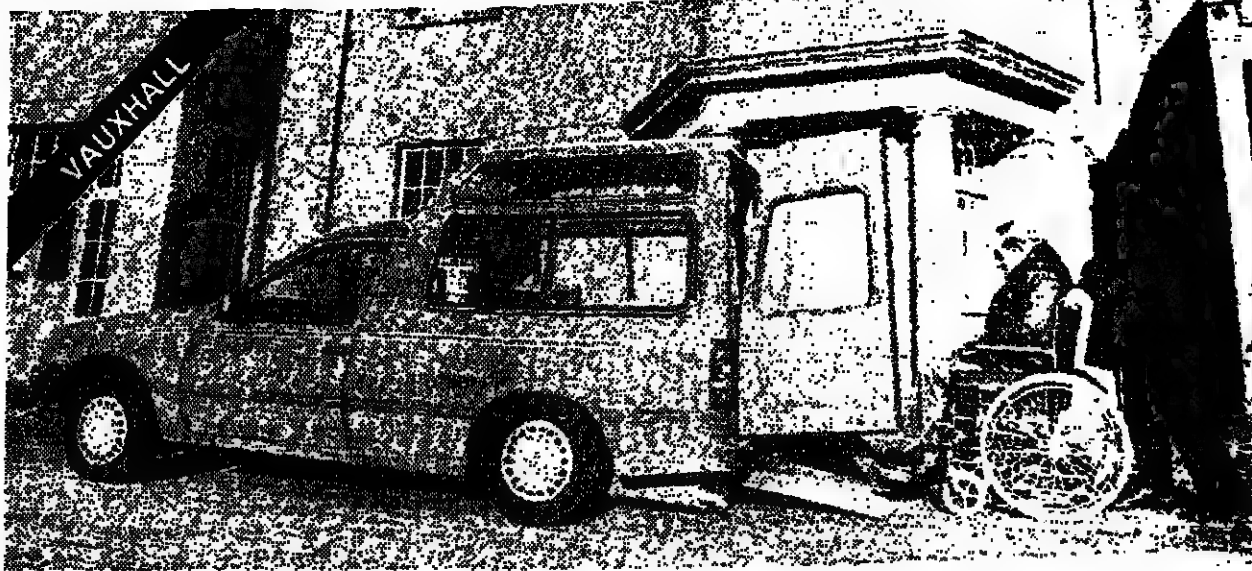
VANS AND TRUCKS/2

FOCUS



Onwards and upwards

It is something of a myth that vans and truck makers are slow to take up improvements in vehicle design. The TX450 concept vehicle, left, bristles with computer-controlled systems, including a monitoring system which can tell the driver, via a colour cathode ray tube screen, what the tyre pressures and axle loads are and give early warning of oil pressure and water temperature problems. At right is the Vauxhall Astra Chairman van, specially designed for wheelchair travellers. It has self-lowering rear suspension and a ramp, with a winch to haul person and chair aboard. Safety straps hold everything rigid.



Duncan Rose

Many of the world's leading van and truck makers belong to groups which also manufacture cars, so it is hardly surprising that car and commercial-vehicle technological development are quite often closely allied. The belief, held by many car enthusiasts however, that CV technology is always a step or two behind is certainly not true today, if ever it were.

Turbocharging and charge-cooling, or intercooling as marketing men prefer to call it, are two good examples of relatively recent development on car engines, which have been commonplace on heavy truck diesel engines for several years and which in some instances have now reached the third-generation development stage.

In the use of on-board electronics, however, there is no denying that the van and truck building companies have lagged far behind their car-making colleagues, but more as a result of market forces than through choice. Commercial vehicle users demand levels of durability and reliability which are a world away from the average car and which, until recently, most microprocessor-based vehicle systems could not achieve.

Fiascos like the short-lived American federal law of the early 1970s, which forced truck operators to use electronically controlled anti-lock brake systems, prone to being sent out of control by spurious signals like those coming from CB radios, did nothing to further the cause of on-board electronic systems.

Now it is clear that, finally, the CV industry is about to lay to rest such unhappy mem-

Electronics to the aid of the driver

ories and take to electronics with a vengeance. The best single example of the kind of technology which is about to be used on trucks was displayed by Leyland Trucks, in a final technological fling before DAF of the Netherlands took the company off the Government's hands, at last year's Birmingham Motor Show.

The TX450 concept distribution vehicle bristles with computer-controlled systems, including a condition monitoring system which can tell the driver, by means of a 10in. colour cathode ray tube screen, what the tyre pressures and axle loads are and give early warning of falling oil pressure or rising water temperature.

Among this TV screen's many other functions on TX450, it gives the driver a full view of the vehicle's rear through a closed-circuit camera.

The Leyland engineers who developed TX450 insist that they used mainly technology that was currently available, and not too futuristic. Certainly closed-circuit TV reversing aids are commercially available now, and indeed British law was recently changed to make it lawful for TV screens to be fitted in cabs for this purpose.

The TX450's engine is conventional in that it is a proprietary Cummins 5.9 litre, B Series diesel, but the electronic control of the unit's

fuel metering and injection timing is definitely non-standard.

Few truck engineers today have any doubt, however, that electronic control of fuel injection equipment on diesel engines will be essential in the near future in order to satisfy increasingly tough noise and exhaust emission legislative standards, on both sides of the Atlantic.

All the major diesel engine and fuel-injection equipment manufacturers are close to putting electronic injection control of one type or another into production.

Detroit Diesel Allison, the diesel engine and automatic transmission-making subsidiary of General Motors, the world's largest automotive group, recently became the first heavy-duty truck engine manufacturer to fit electronic injection control as standard, on its advanced, single overhead camshaft Series 60, 11.1 and 12.7 engines.

CV gearbox manufacturers have been even more active over the last five years, and little short of a revolution in truck, bus and van gearchange systems is about to happen.

Scania of Sweden broke the ice with the introduction, as an option, of its CAG (computer-aided gearshift) system; Daimler-Benz, the world's most prolific manufacturer of trucks over six tonnes, recently went a stage further by making its EPS (electronic power shift) system standard

on its two top-of-the-range tractive units, and ERF of Sandbach is about to become the first of several truck makers to offer Eaton's SAMT (semi-automated mechanical transmission).

All these gear-change systems use microprocessors, to varying degrees, to make it easier for the truck driver to change gear.

None of them is an automatic transmission of the type used on cars. The base gearbox in each case is a conventional one, either synchromesh or constant mesh, on which the mechanical gearchange system has been replaced by electronically-controlled pneumatic cylinders.

A typical heavy truck gearbox has between eight and 16 gears, and its driver will change gear hundreds, if not thousands of times a day. Clearly any system that can reduce the physical effort of gear-changing, as well as lessening the risk of wrong gear selection, is a significant advance.

Eaton is developing a system called AMT (automated mechanical transmission), the most sophisticated to date of this type of gearbox. It still employs a conventional constant mesh gearbox, but its microprocessor takes full control of all gearchanging, including clutch engagement and disengagement.

The ideal sought by some development engineers, however, is a stepless, or continuously variable transmission (CVT), which is what Leyland has fitted in the TX450, with its electronic control, linked to that of the engine.

Tim Blakemore
Deputy Editor,
Commercial Motor

Why the light ones last a long time

Panel vans tend to have very long lives: Ford's Transit was 21 before it was replaced early in 1986, and the Freight Rover Sherpa can trace its ancestry back to the early 1960s, although it is a comparative youngster of 18 or so itself, writes Allan Wins.

Change, it follows, is not a feature of this sector of the market. Developments there are, however, even if the next really big change for British manufacturers will be the launch of the front-wheel-

Midi van and KB pickup. Until this collaboration bears further fruit, Bedford will have to rely on its aged CF, the Suzuki-designed Rascal, and very successful, car-derived Astra vans.

Peugeot Talbot has broken the mould a little by producing the only six-wheeled panel van on the market: the real market for this version of the Express will be in small buses, where the Ford Transit and the Sherpa have held such sway in the early days of bus deregulation.

The other manufacturer to have succeeded in the small bus market is Mercedes-Benz, especially with its bigger-than-normal T2 van, introduced last year, a big rival to Renault's 50 Series and Iveco's Z range chassis.

Mercedes has done well with its smaller T1 or "Bremen" van, too, but has not

yet brought in either of its Spanish products, a Mitsubishi-bodied van and an interesting front-wheel-drive van built on the lines of the old Hanomag.

Mitsubishi itself has not yet made big inroads with its Canter 3.5-tonner, launched in a limited way earlier this year, but is doing well with its sharp-looking and lightweight L300.

The two big Japanese manufacturers, Nissan and

Offerings of the Japanese big two

Toyota, continue to offer "intermediate" vans, smaller than the usual panel vans but bigger than the Honda, Daihatsu, Suzuki and Bedford microvans, as well as their full-sized Urvan and Hiace offerings.

DECADE OF UK COMMERCIAL VEHICLE PRODUCTION (no. of VEHICLES)

Year ended December	Light goods (up to 2.5 tons)	Heavy goods (more than 2.5 tons)
1977	238,309	119,848
1978	247,047	114,429
1979	265,734	116,795
1980	263,991	103,607
1981	158,904	98,207
1982	190,230	65,461
1983	175,980	52,916
1984	169,841	50,258
1985	207,862	54,426
1986	185,651	40,520

Source: Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Country	1982	1984	1985
Belgium	36,387	32,003	48,546
France	375,030	348,053	383,740
West Germany	276,798	255,258	279,234
Italy	179,820	161,694	182,791
The Netherlands	11,833	13,617	14,248
Sweden	51,885	59,011	60,324
UK	244,514	224,825	263,973

Source: Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders



ITC is a

FOCUS

VANS AND TRUCKS/3

Merger that surprised the sceptics

When merging companies, adding two and two together rarely makes four, at least in the short term, writes Daniel Ward. The uncertainty created by bringing two marquis and ranges together, gives customers an excuse to take their custom elsewhere.

In this respect the Leyland DAF merger has proved unexpectedly successful, since the Anglo-Dutch companies merged their truck operations in February to give Leyland a 40 per cent share of the new enlarged concern and DAF 60 per cent.

So far this year Leyland DAF has established itself as



Aart van der Padt of DAF: profit from day one

the market leader in Britain with 22.9 per cent, compared with nearest rival Iveco Ford at 21 per cent. It aims to achieve a 23 to 24 per cent share for 1987.

When the merger was announced in February, DAF's chairman, Aart van der Padt, forecast that the company would be profitable from day one. Graham Day, Rover Group's chairman, reiterated last week that the company is firmly in the black.

Though the growing reputation of the 7.5-tonne Leyland Roadrunner truck and the bonus of former Bedford owners switching allegiance helped Leyland sales start well this year, it is significant that orders for the British trucks have improved more than for their Dutch stablemates since the merger.

Leyland DAF's marketing director, Chris Thornycroft-Smith, explained that DAFs had been in short supply in recent months, but it is evident that Leyland buyers are aware DAF's good reputation for service back-up should help overcome a traditional Leyland weakness.

Mr Thornycroft-Smith explains: "I wouldn't say DAF products were drastically better than rivals but it has been able to keep the trucks on the road."

The current priority is to bring together the two dealer networks in Britain. By late July the 52 Leyland and 22 DAF dealers will have been rationalized into a single network with 60 dealers.

In similar circumstances, Ford spent up to £200,000 a dealer to terminate existing agreements in order to reshape quickly or amalgamate the two sets of dealers. DAF dealers will feel the greatest strain in the reorganization as they will go from servicing three engine types to coping with Leyland's enormous range.

As the network is reorganized, Leyland DAF could see a dip in its market share, although the top management is confident it can achieve a 24 to 25 per cent market share in 1988.

Leyland recently announced the closing of its French subsidiary, once seen as the start of a badly needed European sales thrust, leaving DAF's 500 continental dealers to sell the Roadrunner light truck and Freight Rover vans with DAF badging alongside the Dutch models.

On the strength of rising exports, production at Leyland has been increased by 1,000 trucks a year since the merger. This must be seen as at least some comfort after the loss of over 2,000 jobs at Leyland and the writing-off of more than £500 million of debts.

There will be a progressive transfer of three and four axle truck production from the



Tony Gilroy, the managing director of Land Rover, with some of his company's products at the Solihull plant

doomed Scammell plant, at Watford, to the modern Leyland assembly plant in Lancashire. The Dutch management plans to transfer production of right-hand drive DAF trucks to the Leyland plant by February 1989, adding a further 3,000 vehicles to annual output.

However this will be strictly an assembly operation, with ready-built cabs and components imported. "We are going to produce and sell more vehicles in Britain than in any other country," stresses Leyland DAF's marketing director.

While the merger is in its infancy, many observers are keen to see how the company manages the image of Leyland and DAF trucks and the overly big product range.

The management is in no rush to rationalize the range for fear of losing traditional customers. However, it appears to be aiming to both emphasize the British origin of Leyland products for patriotic buyers and the attributes of DAFs to buyers who favour imported trucks.

It is likely that both Leyland and DAF badged trucks will be sold by the company's UK dealers; only on the Continent will the largely Dutch range be badged solely DAF. In the



Ford's new Transit: a work-horse as versatile as its legendary predecessors

longer term the Dutch-designed vehicles will dominate the range above 16 tonnes, where DAF is strongest, leaving the UK engineers and plant to specialize in lighter trucks such as the Roadrunner.

Mr Thornycroft-Smith is adamant that the DAF badge will never be used on existing Leyland trucks, nor will anything other than a DAF engine be used in a Dutch truck. In a

rationalized range this would reduce the company's ability to attract buyers who traditionally have operated trucks with proprietary engines like Cummins and Rolls-Royce.

Leyland DAF cannot afford to turn its back on these customers, so the answer may be to retain the nationalistic Leyland badge for heavy trucks which combine both DAF major components like

the cab and chassis with bought-in engines, Eaton gearboxes and Rockwell axles. Mr Thornycroft-Smith says: "The market will determine what happens at the end of the day."

The Dutch management has already been able to make detail changes to the forthcoming Freight Rover van, which will be ready for launch in the early 1990s.

Hard journey for a big, tough vehicle

The familiar appearance of the Land Rover and Range Rover belies the considerable development beneath the skin and, more significantly, massive changes in the Land Rover company at Solihull. Look back over the past five years and it is hard to imagine a company withstanding such fundamental changes in its markets and fortunes.

In 1980 Land Rover built 61,000 vehicles and kits, yet the skids have been under the output ever since. Production of Land Rovers alone dropped to 39,000 in 1982 and the rapid decline only faltered in 1985 before reaching a 30-year low of 21,000 last year. Peak output of 58,500 Land Rovers in 1975 did indeed seem a long time ago.

The company's problems were not hard to pinpoint. As recently as 1985 it had exported two-thirds of Land Rover output mainly to the Third World and developing countries. Large military contracts from the Middle East had once been stable business for Land Rover.

That all changed as the African countries, in particular, faced mounting foreign debt. The orders dried up quickly and the management had to move quickly to preserve the concern that, after a 30-year run of profits, had lost its way.

An overly ambitious £200 million investment programme had already been cut back to something the hard-pressed company could afford. Land Rover's managing director, Tony Gilroy, decided the tough climate meant it was essential to cut fixed costs so he initiated a plan to save £14 million a year by closing down 13 satellite plants scattered between Birmingham and Cardiff, and centralizing all manufacturing on the Solihull site.

At home the Land Rover, even in its revamped Ninety and One Ten form, was facing stiff opposition from Japanese competition, that was winning over many of its traditional buyers.

Land Rover decided to keep the Land Rover sales focused

on the specialist utility market, such as the military and police, where durability is more important than low-list price.

The company's growth would come from developing the Range Rover into a range of models sold not just in Europe but in the lucrative North American market. In sales terms the strategy is already paying off with a record of 14,500 Range Rovers sold in 1986.

Demand in Britain jumped 25 per cent compared with 1985, while European sales climbed by 46 per cent to 7,789 in 1986. The Range Rover was launched in America in March 1987 and first year sales should top 3,000.

This has helped to push weekly output up from 300 vehicles, at the start of 1986, to 520. As Range Rover production has overtaken that

Hefty investments in a truly modern diesel

for Land Rover, the company has been able to announce 600 new jobs at Solihull. The belated launch of a turbo diesel model has helped to raise Land Rover's continental sales by 21 per cent to their highest level for five years.

After its controversial attempts to sell off Land Rover to General Motors in 1986, the Government has said it will not consider selling the company for at least two years.

The balance sheet alone suggests it could not be sooner. A 1985 profit of just £700,000 was turned into a £4.8 million loss last year, though a profit in 1987 must be a fair prospect. In the longer term, industry experts reckon that Land Rover must make some hefty investments in both a really modern diesel engine for the Land Rover and the switch from its current hand-built bodies to conventional high-volume car manufacturing methods.

DW

TWO NAMES. ONE PHILOSOPHY.

The joining of two strong names, sharing a common philosophy, has formed one far stronger, market-leading company. The best news transport operators have heard for years.

To maintain its leadership, the new company is pursuing a policy of giving operators the best vehicles, value-for-money parts and the level of back-up they need in the increasingly competitive British market.

The Leyland DAF range of vehicles provides benefits for every operator and virtually every operation, offering a choice starting with the Freight Rover Vans' range and reaching up to heavyweight, 150 tonnes trucks.

A range that will continually improve through a £150 million investment, over the next five years, into new product development and production techniques.

The greatest single benefit to come from the formation of the new company, for both operators and the industry alike, is a much needed injection of confidence.

A confidence that operators are responding to, by committing themselves to Leyland DAF.

Leyland DAF

A COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TELEPHONE: MARLOW (0628 4) 6955 LEYLAND (0772) 121100 FREIGHT ROVER VANS ENQUIRIES: VANLINE 0800 100 107

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS



Actuarial Science and Statistics Lectureship

Applications are invited for a lectureship, for five years in the first instance. This appointment has been made possible by the establishment of a one year full-time postgraduate Diploma course in Actuarial Science from October 1985 on a self-financing basis. The person appointed will be expected to lecture in Actuarial Science and/or Statistics on the BSc Honours Degree Course in Actuarial Science and the Postgraduate Diploma Course in Actuarial Science and to assist in the development of postgraduate and post-experience courses on actuarial and statistical subjects. He/she will also be expected to undertake research and contribute to the research endeavours of colleagues.

It is envisaged that applicants will have a strong background in Actuarial Science, Statistics or a related discipline. Applications from persons with incomplete professional qualifications will be considered.

Salary will be on the Lecturer scale, £10,128 - £19,603 depending upon age and experience inclusive of London Allowance. Negotiations with the Institute of Actuaries are at an advanced stage concerning the setting up of consultancy work in the areas of actuarial and statistical education and research. Such work would be rewarded at a commercial rate and it is envisaged that a lecturer who contributed to such a scheme would receive a total remuneration of about £22,000 per annum. Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB; telephone 01-253 4399, extension 3037. Closing date: 27 July 1987.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

University of London

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships

Lectureship in Chinese Politics, in the Department of Economic and Political Studies. In addition to teaching undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the Politics of China and supervising research, the successful candidate will be expected to participate in the general undergraduate teaching of the Department. Preference will be given to those with a PhD in Politics, but candidates with proven academic potential may apply.

In the Department of Anthropology and Sociology-

Lectureship in Social Anthropology with reference to the Arab World.

Applicants should have completed or be near completion of a PhD, and have conducted research among Arabic-speaking peoples of the Near and Middle East or North Africa. A sound spoken and written knowledge of Arabic is essential and an interest in women studies would be an advantage.

Lectureship in Western Africa and Caribbean Anthropology.

Applicants should have completed a PhD. They would also be expected to have conducted fieldwork in West Africa, to have written a book or a series of papers on the subject, and to have published some of the results of that research. The successful candidate would be expected to initiate an interest in Caribbean studies.

Appointments will date from 1 October 1987 or as soon thereafter as possible. Salary on the Lecturer A scale (£8,735 by nine increments to £13,675) or the Lecturer B scale (£14,245 by five increments to £18,210) depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance of £1,291 per annum is payable; and membership of USS is compulsory.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP to whom applications should be sent to reach him by 31 July 1987. Applicants resident abroad may send full c.v. including names and addresses of three referees.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY

Personal Social Services Research Unit Research Fellow

Applications are invited for a one year post of Research Fellow to work on a study of Social Services Provision for AIDS sufferers, with effect from 1st September 1987.

This project is funded by the Department of Health and Social Security and is concerned in particular with the cost implications of AIDS to local authorities. Applicants should have a post-graduate degree and proven record of research in a relevant area of social science. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the general area of the economics of local authority or health services.

Consideration will be given to someone wishing a six month appointment or secondment.

Salaries according to qualifications and experience will be on the scale £5,000-£18,210 at Grade 1A for Research and Analytical Staff. An appointment at grade 1A is possible for an exceptionally well qualified person. Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr J E Kelly, Secretary of Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ, to be returned no later than Monday 27th July 1987. Please quote reference AS7/82.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH REGIUS CHAIR OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

The Secretary of State for Scotland invites applications for the Regius Chair of Forensic Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

Candidates should have wide experience of general and forensic pathology, a reputation of high standing in the field, and possess the capacity and motivation to provide academic leadership in forensic pathology. The post will also involve the provision of forensic pathology services to the Crown in Edinburgh and South East Scotland, as well as an advisory role in relation to the Forensic Science Service.

Further particulars of appointment may be obtained from The Secretary, Scottish Education Department, Room 3/114, New St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3JY.

so whom applications (TWELVE copies, except in the case of overseas candidates who may submit only one copy, accompanied by the names of three referees, should be submitted not later than Friday, 4 September.

The last of our salad days

The waiting period between examinations and the publishing of the results can also be constructive, says Roger Jones

The end-of-year examinations are over and the summer vacation beckons. There is bound to be a feeling of relief that at least one obstacle is out of the way. But if you are about to leave school or college there is bound to be a twinge of apprehension, as well. In the autumn your life style is going to change completely, and you may need to prepare yourself for the pitfalls that lie ahead.

That does not mean to say holidays are out. If you've just finished a gruelling course of study, a period of relaxation is absolutely vital. Indeed, you need to find some activity or environment which will take your mind off worrying about exam performance as you await the results.

On the other hand - especially if you are a school leaver - you should not take your results for granted. Make sure you are available to take action when they come through. If your final acceptance by a college or university is dependent on your achieving certain grades, then be prepared to take remedial action if your results do not come up to expectations.

Once you are assured of a place, you may well feel the need to prepare yourself in some way for the course ahead. University and college departments often send out reading lists to their prospective undergraduates, and a little



The moment of truth in exams, but how to deal with the tense aftermath?

attaché of the appropriate embassy or the Language and Culture guides of CILT (The Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research).

On the other hand, if you are planning to study veterinary surgery, you might inquire whether any assistance is needed by a local vet or at a nearby animal shelter. Even if you are not offered any payment, the experience will stand you in good stead.

Some firms offer what are called "vacation traineeships", and in his book of the same name David Leppard lists 6,000 on-the-job training opportunities for all types of career. Several of them are open to sixth-formers and school-leavers as well as students in higher education, and among the better known companies running such schemes are Rolls Royce and Saga.

According to Leppard such a traineeship - gives you a chance of gaining real experience in a certain career area without having to be committed to a particular employer or field. You may decide during the course of your traineeship that this is just the kind of work you are looking for, in which case you stand a good chance of being offered a permanent position with the firm after graduation.

On the other hand, if the experience is enough to dissuade you from pursuing that particular career option, it has not been a waste of time. You will have learned, and developed a number of specific skills which are likely to come in useful, whatever your future occupation.

I am not seeking to disparage jobs which are not related in any way to your future study or career. Working on the factory floor, for instance, can be an experience in itself, even if you are not planning to enter the world of manufacturing. There are a number of seasonal jobs in agriculture and tourism, many of them listed in *Vacation Work's Directory of Summer Jobs in Britain*.

It is important to know about the world of work and prospective employers are likely to look more favourably upon candidates who have this knowledge rather than those who have only academic qualifications to point to. Any real work experience you can gain, therefore, is a definite plus when you apply for jobs.

In these days of high unemployment it is not always possible to find paid jobs during the vacation. But this is no excuse for idleness. There are plenty of voluntary organizations in need of helpers both in this country and the Third World, and such work can prove rewarding. *The International Director of Voluntary Work* is a useful starting point, but another idea would be to contact charities in your particular locality, many of which are short-staffed during the summer months.

I have come across a number of young people who would like to have a more extended break of up to a year between school and university or between university and work. Is this a good idea? It really depends on how constructively you use your time.

Travel, for instance, is an education in itself and working your way round the world (which is the title of another *Vacation Work* book) will develop your capacity for self-reliance and possibly your understanding of other cultures. Working overseas with one of the volunteer agencies will also be beneficial for character development.

However, a year off should not be regarded as an easy option; and if your speciality is science or mathematics, for instance, you may find that any interruption to your studies could prove harmful.

Self-reliance from foreign travel

You cannot afford to fall behind at the outset of your career.

After a period of intensive study, most young people - quite understandably - yearn to switch off and relax. However it is important not to ignore the future entirely, and if you can relate your summer activities in some way to the next stage in your life it will be a vacation well spent.

The Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research is at Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS. (Tel. 01-468-8221). *Vacation Work Publications*, 9 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1JZ (Tel. 0865-241978) publish a number of useful handbooks including *Directory of Summer Jobs Abroad*, *Summer Jobs Abroad*, *Summer Employment Directory of the US* and *The Directory of Work and Study in Developing Countries*, in addition to the works mentioned in the article. They also recruit for a number of working holidays in Germany, France and Switzerland.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

University of London

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships:

Lectureship in Modern Japanese, in the Department of the Far East. Applicants should possess competence to teach Japanese at all levels and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Japanese language and culture, or applied linguistics. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Lectureship in Modern Chinese, in the Department of the Far East. Applicants should possess competence to teach Modern Chinese at all levels and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Chinese language and literature, and research experience. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Two Lectureships in Arabic, in the Department of the Near and Middle East. Applicants should be competent to teach Arabic (Modern Standard and Classical) throughout the range of undergraduate studies and will be expected to contribute to M.A. teaching and postgraduate supervision. Scholarly specialization is sought within the field of Arabic literature (modern and classical) and/or fields of theatre, drama and television (as a vehicle of popular culture).

Lectureship in Islamic Studies, in the Department of the Near and Middle East. Applicants should be competent in Arabic (Classical and Modern Standard) and familiar with the development of Islam from its Arabian origins to its modern expression in Asia and Africa. Scholarly specialization is sought within the field of theology, jurisprudence and philosophy. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to undergraduate and M.A. teaching and to postgraduate supervision.

Lectureship in Modern Iranian Languages, in the Department of the Near and Middle East. Applicants should have a knowledge of at least one of the following languages: Persian, Kurdish, Gilaki, and will be expected to acquire proficiency in the others. The successful candidate will be expected to develop teaching programmes at undergraduate and M.A. level and to supervise postgraduate research. Applicants should hold a good honours degree, and preferably a higher degree, in an appropriate subject. Some knowledge of Persian and of the history of the Iranian languages will be an advantage.

Appointments will date from 1 October 1987 or as soon thereafter as possible. Salary on the Lecturer A scale (£8,735 by 9 increments to £13,675) or the Lecturer B scale (£14,245 by 5 increments to £18,210) depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance of £1,291 per annum is payable; and membership of USS is compulsory.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP to whom applications should be sent to reach him by 31 July 1987. Applicants resident abroad may send full c.v. including names and addresses of three referees.

Coleg Prifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth The University College of Wales

CHAIR OF ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for this second Chair of Accounting, to be established by the University in the Department of Accounting from next session. The College has declined to make a significant expansion in its highly regarded teaching and research in this subject, and at least three further academic staff appointments are planned over the next three years.

Appointments will be welcomed from candidates with interests in any area of accounting and finance, although expertise in management accounting and finance, or in auditing, could be particularly valuable.

The current head of department is the Julian Hodge Professor of Accounting, Professor Richard Mace. By agreement the headship could rotate to the new Professor within the next three years. Salary will be in the Professional range (current Professorial minimum £22,050 - £23,340 from 1 March 1988).

Informal enquiries may be made by contacting Richard Mace (0970 3111). Further particulars are available from the Staffing Officer, The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth SY23 2AN (Tel 0970 3177 Ext 207), or when applications (twelve copies) including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be submitted no later than Friday 24 July 1987. Applicants from overseas need only submit one copy by airmail. The College reserves the right to fill the Chair by invitation.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL Medical Sociology Unit POST DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Applicants are invited for a short term (one to two years) post, suitable for three years in a survey of everyday life and health, among people in three main strata. Candidates will be expected to have a social sciences background, to be interested in the sociology of health and illness, and to be of immediately post doctoral or equivalent status. Remuneration will be at an appropriate point on the scales for university non-clinical staff, the MRC is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Further information and an application form may be obtained from: Dr G. H. J. Smith, MRC Medical Sociology Unit, 6 Wyke Gardens, Glasgow G12 8UL. Tel: 041-357 3945. With whom applications - including a full c.v. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two professional referees - should be lodged by Friday 17 July 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND PROFESSORSHIP OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the newly endowed Imperial Cancer Research Fund Professorship of Clinical Oncology. The stipend of the professorship is at present £30,340 per annum (subject to review).

Applicants (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 24 August 1987 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Medical Practitioners for the post of Chief Medical Officer in the Student Health Service of the University and the Nurses Health Service of the Grampian Health Board. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to provide a leadership role in the Student Health Service and the Grampian Health Board. The post is a senior position and the successful candidate will be expected to provide a leadership role in the Student Health Service and the Grampian Health Board.

Salary on the Clinical Senior Lecturer scale (£23,500 - £30,340) (under review) with placing according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms from The Personnel Office, The University, Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX to whom applications (2 copies) should be returned by 24 July 1987 (Ref WS/631).

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT OF MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES TWO POSTS OF LECTURER

The University invites applications for the following posts, tenable from October 1st 1987:

(a) LECTURESHP IN TURKISH, and

(b) LECTURESHP IN PERSIAN

Applicants should be fluent in, and able to teach, modern Turkish/Persian and should be academically qualified in some other sphere of Turkish/Persian studies or Turkish/Persian Area studies. Initial salary will be in the range £8,735 - £18,210 p.a. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms, returnable by July 8th, from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 144/87/71.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER EXECUTIVE PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR AND REGISTRAR

Applications from candidates of high calibre are invited for this senior appointment. Applicants should have considerable relevant experience, and be capable of contributing to the development and implementation of policy at the highest level.

Further information may be obtained from Dr K.W. Bowler, Chairman of Council, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be received not later than Tuesday 7 July.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL Lectureships in Organisational Behaviour

LBS currently has two vacancies in Organisational Behaviour. The first position is for a social psychologist interested in the human dynamics of work organisations. The successful applicant will have a first or higher degree in social psychology and will have completed a doctorate in a field relevant to business. Some teaching experience is essential. Industrial experience through employment or consulting is desirable.

The second post is for a sociologist with an interest in the sociology of work and organisations. The successful applicant candidate will have completed research and a doctorate in a field relevant to business. He or she will have a particular interest in Human Resource Management and/or Organisation Theory. Teaching experience is essential. Industrial experience through employment or consulting is desirable.

Salary is dependent on experience but will be in the range of £15,120 to £17,625 (inclusive of London allowance).

Applications should be addressed in writing with a current cv to:

Professor John W. Hunt, Chairman of Organisational Behaviour Subject Area, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4SA.

Applications with close on July 17 1987.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

University of Manchester and UMIST Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited from bright graduates (2nd and 3rd) in Metallurgy, Materials Science, Ceramics or Related Subjects for postgraduate research work. A number of SERC CASE and Quota awards and industrial awards have been made available for commencing in October 1987. At the present time following projects remain unfilled:

- (1) Microstructural Flow in Steels and Stainless Steels.
- (2) Microstructural/Mechanical Property Relationships in Ni-C.
- (3) Superplasticity in Aluminium Alloy-6061 Composites.
- (4) A SIMS investigation of the oxidation Mechanisms of Steels.
- (5) Porosimetry of Resinless in Duplex Stainless Steels.
- (6) Cold Cracks in Ti-V Scandium Alloy Composites.
- (7) Creep Damage Accumulation in Stainless Steel.
- (8) Phase Transformation and Creep of Ni-Cr-W-Mo Alloys.

Graduates interested in any of these projects contact Dr P.R. Bray, Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, University of Manchester, 13th Floor, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Tel: 061-275 3311. Ext. 2125. Please quote reference MB77/763.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Research Fellowships: Applications of Mathematics to Financial Problems

A senior research officer and a research officer are required for a two year ESRC research project on the applications of continuous time models to financial valuation problems. The project will be directed by Professor Stewart Hodges.

Applicants are sought with either expertise in numerical analysis and computing (particularly numerical quadrature and the solution of partial differential equations) or with research experience in the option valuation risk management literature.

The appointments will be made on the scale Grade 1A and Grade II range for research staff (£12,035 - £18,210), and will be with effect from 1 November 1987 or to be agreed.

Application forms and further particulars from The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627), quoting Ref. No. 48/A/86/J.

Closing date 24th July 1987.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

MONARSH UNIVERSITY Melbourne, Australia DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the full-time position of Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. The present Dean, Professor L. A. Enderby, A.O., will retire from the Deanship in March 1988. It is therefore hoped that the new Dean will take up duty as soon as possible afterwards. It is expected that the successful applicant will be a senior engineer and a scholar of standing, who has held a senior university teaching position in one of the disciplines within the field of engineering offered by the Faculty, and who has experience in administration. The Dean will be concerned with the management of the Faculty and with the development of its academic aims. The successful applicant will be appointed to a professorial position within the Faculty, and will be required to undertake some teaching and encouraged to pursue research interests. Duties will include acting in an advisory capacity to the Vice-Chancellor as a member of the Committee of Deans. The appointment will be initially for five years, with provision after that period for a second term or for transfer to a chair within the Faculty.

Salary: \$A64,201 per annum. Superannuation, travel and removal allowances, and temporary housing assistance.

Information on application procedure and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia, or the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 30 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications should reach the Registrar not later than Friday, 11 September 1987. Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LECTURESHP (Bio-Medical Engineering (Bio-Tribology))

A lectureship (continuation of New Blood post) in Bio-Medical Engineering is available immediately. Candidates should preferably have qualifications, experience and special interests in Tribology (lubrication, friction and wear) of natural and total replacement synovial joints and bio-materials in order to enhance existing expertise and strengths in the Department.

Salary on the scale for Lecturer Grade A (£8735 - £13675) or Grade B (£14245 - £18210) according to qualifications and relevant experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor D. Dowson (0532 - 431751 Ext 254).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 69/52.

Closing date for applications 12th August

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TWO LECTURESHPS COMPUTER AIDED ENGINEERING

Two lectureships in the field of Computer Aided Engineering are available immediately. Preference will be given to candidates with good qualifications and special interests in one of the following fields in order to enhance existing expertise and strengths in the Department:

(a) Computer Aided Engineering with particular reference to Manufacturing Processes and/or Systems.

(b) Geometric Modelling theory and technology (continuation of New Blood Post).

Salary on the scale for Lecturer Grade A (£8735 - £13675) or Grade B (£14245 - £18210) according to qualifications and relevant experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor A. de Pennington (0532-431751 Ext 7456).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 69/53 and (Post (b)) 69/54. Closing date for applications 12th August 1987.

01-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066

COURSES

The British School of Osteopathy

PATRON H.R.H. The Princess Royal, G.C.V.O.

There is great demand for the services of Registered Osteopaths; they are independent professional practitioners who are trained to consider the functioning of the whole body as well as diagnosing and treating particular areas of malfunction. In many areas the country patients have to travel long distances to reach a Registered Osteopath—these gaps must be filled.

The British School of Osteopathy has been in Westminster since 1917 and is now in specially adapted accommodation just off Trafalgar Square. The four-year Diploma Course includes a four-term pre-clinical course at least 2,000 hours are spent in the School's own out-patient clinics. All tuition in the clinical course is under the supervision of practising Registered Osteopaths.

The B.S.O. Diploma in Osteopathy. Holders of the B.S.O. Diploma (D.O.) are eligible to apply for membership of the General Council & Register of Osteopaths (M.R.O.).

Admission requirements are broadly the same as for degree courses—at least two A-levels (including Chemistry and preferably Biology) and three O-levels. Entry in September 1987 is still possible. Requirements and further details may be obtained from:

Principal: Sir Norman Lindsay, Hon. D.L.S., M.Sc., G.Chem., F.R.S.C.

The British School of Osteopathy
1-4 Suffolk Street,
London SW1V 4HS
Telephone: 01-599 9254

BYAM SHAW SCHOOL OF ART FINE ART FOUNDATION COURSE

A new course in fine art studies at the Byam Shaw School of Art, London.

● drawing
● painting
● sculpture
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Taught by practising artists. Progress studies for entry in fine art courses at L.A. and other art schools.

Admission: special art work and interview.

Enrolment: 12.10.87.

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Immediate practical Guidance on subject, course, career, with tests of aptitude and interest.

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For further information please write to:
The CIEL INSTITUT CONSULAIRE
11 RUE DE LA GIRONDE
91-383
22 274 BREST CEDEX
PHONE 00 03 4720

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC MSc. and Postgraduate Diploma in Decision Making

Part-time (Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday evening over two years)

This innovative course brings together the practical and academic sides of decision making. Current students are drawn from both public and private sectors, and some are sponsored by their employers.

The course covers:

- Individual decision making
- Management Science and decision aids
- Interpersonal and group decision making
- Social structuring of decision making
- Practical area studies

Application forms from:
The Faculty Officer,
Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences,
City of London Polytechnic,
Old Castle Street,
London E17 7NT.
Tel. 01 263 1030.

HOLBORN SCHOOL OF LAW AND BUSINESS STUDIES

LLB? BSc (Econ)?

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Three Year Degree Courses in Law - Accountancy - Management - Banking
Entry: 3 O's & 2 A's Grade E.

'A' LEVELS

CAREERS GUIDANCE BY BRIAN HEAP
One Year Courses start each October and 18 month courses start in April

For further and better particulars of Full-time, Part-time and Correspondence Courses apply to the Registrar, H.S.L. Dept TMS, 200 Gresham Road, London W14 9RY. Tel: 01-385 3377, Telex: 266386

ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE, LONDON. BUSINESS STUDIES COURSE

An intensive three term diploma course offering a comprehensive training for modern business with emphasis on entrepreneurial skills and small businesses.

- Subjects include: Business Administration, Accounting, Information Systems, Economics, Law, Marketing
- Extensive programme of lectures, seminars, projects, events and professional tuition in small classes
- Career guidance and Apprenticeship Bureau

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION 9TH JULY

For further information please contact:
The Registrar, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD Tel: 01-453 9031
PERMITTED AS ENTRY IN THE BRITISH APPRENTICESHIP (A.P.A.) THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

CERTIFICATE IN COUNSELLING

ONE YEAR, 32 WEEKLY EVENING SESSIONS FROM OCTOBER 4th, IN THE UNDERLYING DYNAMIC PSYCHOLOGY OF COUNSELLING

Lectures and seminars for teachers, social workers, health visitors, probation officers, marriage counsellors, and all helping professions. Recognized by ILEA and other authorities for grants to full-time students. Extended course ILEA approved for funding.

Information from:
The Clinical Director,
Rams & Lincoln Centre and Institute for Psychotherapy,
77 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7ES.

ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE, LONDON

Founded in 1929 and internationally recognized for the quality of its courses.

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- BUSINESS STUDIES DIPLOMA COURSE
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- CAREERS ADVICE AND APPRENTICESHIP BUREAU

For further information please contact:
The Registrar, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD. Telephone: 01-453 9031.

GERMAN LANGUAGE COURSES

3 weeks' courses in Munster, Germany

4 lessons a day and multivarious cultural programme

tuition fee: 390,- DM

Information:
Werkstatt für Bildung und Kultur
Postfach 8672
D-4400 Munster
Tel: 01049/251/51 11 64

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

BURTON CHAIR OF MEDICAL GENETICS

In the University Department of Medical Genetics at the Glasgow Crichton Institute, Yorkhill Hospital, Glasgow. Applications are invited for the Burton Chair of Medical Genetics which falls vacant on 1st October 1987, with the appointment of Professor Ferguson-Smith FRSE, to the Chair of Pathology at Glasgow.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (5 copies) 1 copy in the case of overseas applicants, giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 7th August, 1987.

For reply please quote Ref. No. 0382 (2).

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE

Why not study in Florence in 1987? The British Institute offers tuition in the following languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and more.

For further information, contact the British Institute of Florence, 100 Via de' Tornabuoni, I-50137 Florence, Italy. Tel: 055 238911.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

Temporary Lecturer

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in French or Spanish. The successful applicant will be required to teach Contemporary French language, including business language, and to contribute to the teaching of contemporary French Studies and French Literature. Preference may be given to candidates also qualified to contribute to Spanish teaching.

The appointment, which will be for nine months from October 1, 1987 will be on the Grade A scale for Lecturers: £8,735 - £13,675 per annum, increasing to £9,260 - £14,500 per annum from March 1, 1988, together with USS/USDPs benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, July 17, 1987.

UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL COLLEGE

GCSE & A LEVEL TUTOR

UTC is one of the oldest-established Colleges of independent further education in the United Kingdom.

For almost one hundred years we have prepared our students for rewarding and fulfilling careers.

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COURSES: ONE YEAR FULL TIME GCSE & A LEVELS
BETWEEN 10.00 AM & 12.00 PM

FACILITIES: HEAVY DUTY LECTURE THEATRE, WELL EQUIPPED LABORATORY, LIBRARY & REFLECTORY

University of London Examinations Centre, 100 Victoria Road, London W14 9JF

LEARN TO DRIVE in 6 days residence in the superb 18th Century House at Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. Full instruction in driving a car or a motor cycle. Contact: Wootton Bassett House, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. Tel: 01245 52200 (24 hrs)

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Cricket, Wiltshire SW6

Co-Ed. A.I.S. (Association of Independent Schools)

For further information, contact the Headmaster, Wiltshire Prior Park Preparatory School, Wiltshire. Tel: 01245 52200 (24 hrs)

ROCHEAMPTON INSTITUTE

APPOINTMENT OF RECTOR

Dr. K.W. Keohane CBE KSG PhD FInstP, Rector of the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, will retire on 31 August 1988.

The Institute Council invites any candidate of appropriate experience and background, or anyone wishing to suggest names for consideration, to write in confidence to the Chairman of Council, Professor W.A.C. Stewart MA PhD HonDlin DL, from whom further particulars may be obtained, to reach him not later than 5 October 1987.

Communications for Professor Stewart should be sent to him at the:
Roehampton Institute of Higher Education
Senate House, Roehampton Lane
London SW15 5PU

(Roehampton Institute is an equal opportunity employer.)

POSTS

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Reed College of Accountancy

Reed College runs two types of course for both Professional Examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales.

GRADUATE CONVERSION COURSE

Reed College runs two Linked Courses commencing in September and February each year in preparation for an examination each Spring and Autumn.

Graduates who have studied any of the subjects as part of their degree course may be eligible for exemption from one or more of the G.C.C. papers. Those claiming exemptions will be expected to produce an appropriate exemption certificate from the Institute.

A new six paper G.C.C. syllabus is to be introduced from Autumn 1987 with the first examinations due to take place in Spring 1988. The Reed course will be for nine weeks (previous G.C.C. courses have been seven weeks).

COURSE STRUCTURE

The course is divided into 4 residential phases:

- Introductory: 2 weeks
- Progress: 2 weeks
- Completion: 2 weeks
- Revision: 2 weeks

The number of days devoted to each subject:

- Financial Accounting: (2 hour examination) 11 days
- Management Accounting: (2 hour examination) 9 days
- Data Processing: (2 hour examination) 7 days
- Economics: (2 hour examination) 7 days
- Law: (2 hour examination) 7 days
- Chartered Techniques: (2 hour examination) 7 days

As an integral part of Data Processing studies, the College has acquired microcomputers to provide students with "hands on" experience.

Between residential periods, students will be given a series of test papers which must be completed and returned for assessment. Assessed work will also involve the use of microcomputers during residential phases.

FEES

Cost per week: £180 + VAT.

STUDY TEXTS AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

Full set of course papers £60 VAT exempt.
Full set of study texts £100 VAT exempt.

COURSE TIMETABLE

The study week runs from Monday 9am to Friday 5pm with assembly between 8.30 and 7.30pm on the Sunday evening prior to the first day of the course. Morning and afternoon sessions consist of lectures. The evening is for study and self-work with tutors available to help with individual queries.

EXAMINATION ENTRY

Students are responsible for making their own arrangements to sit the Professional Examinations. Applications for the Reed College G.C.C. examination will be dealt with as part of the normal administration during the course.

DISCOUNTS

A 10% discount on all Linked Course fees is offered to a firm or group of firms who send 5 or more students to the College in any year, measured from August 1st to July 31st.

Individual students paying their own fees who are unable to reclaim VAT will be given a 10% discount on the fees, before VAT is added.

Discounts apply only when payment is made within one calendar month of the date of invoice.

COURSE DATES: LINKED COURSES

Reed College G.C.C. Examination	1988 Spring Exam May 31 - June 1/2	1988 Autumn Exam Aug 30/31, Sept 1	1989 Spring Exam May 30/31, June 1
Introductory: 2 weeks	21 Sept to 2 Oct 1987	1 Feb to 12 Feb 1988	19 Sept to 30 Sept 1988
Progress: 2 weeks	4 Jan to 15 Jan 1988	11 Apr to 22 Apr 1988	January 1989
Completion: 2 weeks	29 Feb to 11 Mar 1988	6 June to 17 June 1988	March 1989
Revision: 3 weeks	9 May to 27 May 1988	8 Aug to 26 Aug 1988	May 1989

Professional Examination I

	1988 November Exam November 1/2/3	1988 November Exam November 1/2/3	1989 May Exam May 9/10/11
Introductory: 2 weeks	2 Nov to 13 Nov 1987	15 Feb to 26 Feb 1988	15 Feb to 26 Feb 1988
Progress: 2 weeks	18 Jan to 29 Jan 1988	18 July to 29 July 1988	18 July to 29 July 1988
Completion: 2 weeks	28 March to 8 Apr 1988	19 Sept to 30 Sept 1988	19 Sept to 30 Sept 1988
Revision: 4 weeks	3 Oct to 28 Oct 1988	3 Oct to 28 Oct 1988	10 April to 5 May 1989

Professional Examination II

	1988 July Exam July 19/20/21	1988 December Exam December 13/14/15	1989 December Exam December 13/14/15
Introductory: 2 weeks	5 Oct to 16 Oct 1987	5 Oct to 16 Oct 1987	28 March to 8 April 1988
Progress: 2 weeks	18 Jan to 29 Jan 1988	18 Jan to 29 Jan 1988	18 July to 29 July 1988
Completion: 2 weeks	6 June to 17 June 1988	6 June to 17 June 1988	31 Oct to 11 Nov 1988
Revision: 4 weeks	20 June to 15 July 1988	14 Nov to 9 Dec 1988	14 Nov to 9 Dec 1988

COURSE DATES: PRE-EXAM REVISION

Professional Examination I	SPECIAL PRICES (Discounts on request)
1987 Nov Exam 5.45	14 weeks 25 Oct to 30 Oct 1987
1988 May Exam 11.10	14 weeks 11 April to 9 May 1988
Professional Examination II	SPECIAL PRICES (Discounts on request)
1987 Dec Exam 15.15	14 weeks 16 Nov to 11 Dec 1987
1988 July Exam 19.00	14 weeks 20 June to 15 July 1988

Please send me an application form

NAME _____

FIRM _____

ADDRESS _____

THE CITY UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL

CENTRE FOR BUSINESS SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

HONEYWELL BULL PROFESSOR IN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Modern business information is a costly and valuable resource. It requires commercially-oriented management - just as any other resource does today - and the availability of new technology has opened the door to an exciting new challenge, that of managing information in an adventurous and innovative way.

We invite applicants for the Chair of Information Management from suitable candidates who should possess several years of practical business computing experience at a senior level, a record of demonstrable achievement and excellent academic credentials. Particular emphasis will be placed on the ability to initiate and conduct research and to foster personal and institutional links with industry. The successful candidate will be expected to teach on the information management courses offered within the Business School. The City University itself is a major user of large and small scale systems.

The funding of this prestigious post made possible by sponsorship from Honeywell-Bull is for an initial period of six years and the salary is on the standard Professional scale. Further particulars are available from The Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Applications should be submitted by 31 July 1987.

FLYMOUTH COLLEGE

11-14 Day and Evening School

210 Pupils, Sixth Form 210 Pupils, 150 Girls

Graduate to teach Computer Science for about half a term. The college has a reputation for excellence in the field of Computer Science and is a member of the British Computer Society. The college is a member of the British Computer Society and is a member of the British Computer Society.

QUEENSWOOD HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

GRADUATE BIOLOGY TEACHER (TEMPORARY)

Required from mid-November 1987 to the end of the Spring Term 1988 to cover for maternity leave, teaching Biology to G.C.S.E. and 'A' level, and Junior Integrated Science. Must be willing to work as a part of a team of 6 Graduate Scientists and 5 Technicians, in a well equipped Department.

Quenswood is an independent boarding school for 400 girls in the age range 11-18. Written applications and CV's (with telephone number), and names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, to: Mrs. A.M.B. Butler, M.A., Headmistress, Quenswood, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts. AL9 6NS. Closing date for applications: 14th July.

EDUCATION ADMINISTRATOR AND ACCOUNT ASSISTANT

We seek recent graduates or intelligent person with good office experience, fluent in English, good salary. Details from:

MCS
25, Weymouth Road, London NW1 5JP. Tel: 01-535 3721.

BERMUDA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION OF BERMUDA

A 'Cello teacher is required for September or January 1988. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall organization of the school and the teaching of the top three years. It is an excellent post in a beautiful island. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall organization of the school and the teaching of the top three years. It is an excellent post in a beautiful island.

WILTSHIRE PRIOR PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Cricket, Wiltshire SW6

Co-Ed. A.I.S. (Association of Independent Schools)

For further information, contact the Headmaster, Wiltshire Prior Park Preparatory School, Wiltshire. Tel: 01245 52200 (24 hrs)

01-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066

POSTS

Director of Nurse Education

A Director of Nurse Education is required to develop and maintain a forward looking education programme for nurses and to be the Nurse Adviser to the General Managers and the Health Authority. We need an energetic, experienced and highly motivated professional who has the ability to recognise the importance of the development of nursing to meet the future needs of the profession.

This is a challenging and exciting post which has become vacant due to the promotion of the existing job holder.

For further information or an informal visit please contact Mr David Howells, District General Manager, on Salisbury (0722) 336262, Ext 2755.

For an Application Form and Job Description please write to the Personnel Department, Ostock Hospital, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8BJ.

Closing Date for applications: 17th July 1987.

SALISBURY
Health Authority

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE

Computer Appreciation Tutor Travel and Tourism Tutors and EFL/ESP Tutors (part time)

Fixed-term appointments for September for a range of full-time courses, including International Trade and Distribution leading to Associate of Chartered Institute of Transport.

Details available from Principal London School of Foreign Trade (at Morley College) 61 Westminster Bridge Road London SE1 7HT 01-928 6810

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS DEPARTMENT OF LAW POSTS OF LECTURER

Applications are invited for a number of posts of Lecturer available from 1 September 1987 for fixed periods varying from three years to one year. Salary on the Academic Scale for Lecturers Grade A (£23,735 - £33,675) according to qualifications and relevant experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor T B Hogan (tel (0532) 43151 ext 6390). Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from:

The Registrar,
The University,
Leeds LS2 9JT.

quoting reference number 41/21.
Closing date for applications 21st July 1987.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF CHIROPPODY

Applications are invited for the above post, for consideration on 1 September 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic, administrative and financial aspects of the department.

Currently the salary is £10,000 per annum (under review) and the grading of the post may be subject to review.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the College Secretary, Queen Margaret College, Chiroppody Department, 100, The Quadrant, London E1 1BB. Tel: 07-533 9111 (ext. 264). The closing date for applications is 30 July 1987.

PERTSHIRE KILGROVE SCHOOL

Head of the School, Perth P2 9SB
Tel: (0738) 812257
RESIDENT MISTRESS
Required for September to join active team responsible for the boarding side of the school. The successful applicant will be energetic and enthusiastic and ready to contribute to the life of the school. She will possess Christian values and a strong sense of humour. Please apply with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmistress.

MISTY HOUSE SCHOOL

Part-time, 5.30pm-8.00pm
Required for September, a qualified teacher in P.E. and/or Physical Education, who will also be responsible for the school's P.E. department. The successful candidate will be energetic and enthusiastic and ready to contribute to the life of the school. Please apply with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmistress.

MALAYSIA

Fully qualified Law Lecturers required to teach on LLB External Degree course at major private college in Malaysia.
Please telephone for immediate interview 01 584 2489/4440

TUTORS AND SENIOR TUTOR

The College of Estate Management wishes to appoint three further tutors to complement its existing academic staff. The College is a leading educational body associated with teaching for the professions of the land. It is an independent institution which was granted a Royal Charter in 1922 and since 1972 has been situated at the University of Reading. The principal activities of the tutors are in developing study material for its distance-taught students, conducting face-to-face teaching at centres in the UK and overseas, running short courses for qualified practitioners and undertaking research.

SENIOR TUTOR IN ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT
For this senior appointment, the applicant should have a good first degree in economics and either a management qualification (MBA, MSc or Dip. in Management) or proven management experience. The principal duties will include responsibility for the development of economics teaching and an involvement in all of the College's postgraduate courses for the Chartered Institute of Building.

The salary range will be £13,750 - £21,450 and USS pension.

TUTOR IN TECHNOLOGY
For this appointment the candidate should have either a first degree or related professional qualification in technology, building surveying or architecture and experience on site or in a design office.

The principal duties will include the development of technology-based subjects and an involvement in recently established courses for the Chartered Institute of Building.

The salary range will be £9,305 - £18,210 and USS pension.

TUTOR IN ESTATE AGENCY AND MARKETING
For this appointment candidates should have a first degree in surveying and/or be a corporate member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Experience in Estate Agency and Property Marketing is essential. A major responsibility for the tutor appointed to this post will be concerned with the College's Certificate in Residential Estate Agency and the RICS Diploma in Property Marketing.

The salary range will be £9,305 - £18,210 and USS pension. For an informal discussion about any of these posts, please contact Mr Peter Goodwin, Vice-Chancellor of the College. Application forms may be obtained from Mrs P Reynolds, College of Estate Management, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AW, telephone 0735 85171.

Business Manager

The Polytechnic of Central London (PCL) wishes to appoint a Business Manager for the purpose of generating significant additional revenue from its existing assets and activities.

PCL occupies major sites in Central London, with lecture theatres, catering facilities and halls of residence and some under-used spaces with development potential; PCL also owns a Sports Complex next to the river at Chiswick. Some of these facilities are under-used during the vacations while others have the capacity for further year-long development.

The Business Manager appointment would initially be on a contract for two years, renewable; remuneration would comprise a salary of up to £20,000 pa plus a share in the profits accruing to the Polytechnic generated from his/her activities.

Letters of application should be sent to the Personnel Department, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL, where further details are available.

Closing Date: 16 July 1987
PCL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

PANGBOURNE COLLEGE HMC BOYS BOARDING AND DAY

Required for January 1988 a well qualified graduate to join a highly successful English boarding school. The school is situated in a beautiful area of the Cotswolds. The school has a long tradition of excellence in education and sports. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic, administrative and financial aspects of the school.

The Headmaster, Pangbourne College, Pangbourne, Reading, Berkshire, RG8 6LA, from whom further details may be obtained. Telephone: Pangbourne (07537) 2101.

A CHANGE IS AS GOOD...

Dolphin, the UK's leader in Adventure Holidays for children has summer vacancies for CAMP DIRECTORS and ASSISTANTS at its top centres throughout the UK. Applicants should preferably have previous summer camp experience but those who possess resourcefulness, adaptability, and the ability to manage a large staff team will certainly be considered.

So if you are looking for a unique way to spend the summer and you are available from mid July call Sue Morris NOW On 0753 750310 or write to 34/36 South Street, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8AG Closing date 6 July.

SURREY Parkside School Stoke D'Abernon

Required as soon as possible a Director of Music to lead a strong and flourishing department. Baker's Capulus Outer London Fringe allowance. Possibility of single accommodation. Letters of application should be sent to the Headmaster, Parkside School, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, KT11 3PX.

Required as soon as possible a Director of Music to lead a strong and flourishing department. Baker's Capulus Outer London Fringe allowance. Possibility of single accommodation. Letters of application should be sent to the Headmaster, Parkside School, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, KT11 3PX.

LONDON SW15 PUTNEY HIGH SCHOOL

Headmaster, Miss P.A. Pacey (071) 886 886
300 gals 120 in Staff Room
Good House, MATHS/SCIENCE
Grades required from September 1987: 1st to 5th (MATHS/SCIENCE) to C.E.S.E. and University entrance. The appointment is for one year in the first instance to cover maternity leave but there is a second possibility of a second year appointment. Apply immediately in writing, enclosing curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees.

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

YOUNG TEACHER

required for September to teach French (ages 10-12) in boys' preparatory school. Post also entails teaching English to a form of 9 year olds, plus assisting with Sports (including Rugby Coaching) twice a week - weather permitting!

Ability to play guitar to help with the music in our Masses would be an added bonus.

Great atmosphere (usually!), smashing kids; mainly young colleagues, reasonable salary. Applicants must be qualified and able to converse in French, though previous teaching experience is not essential.

If you are interested and can actually cover ALL aspects of the post - as advertised - please write to: TIM W. PATTON, HEADMASTER, ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL, 90 FITZJOHNS AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, NW3 6NX, enclosing curriculum vitae and the names and addresses and telephone numbers of two referees.

Please also include your own telephone number (if possible) when you apply.

ASSISTANT RESEARCHER/PROPERTY PERFORMANCE ANALYST

We need a qualified person (Economics, Geography, Business Studies) with Property Research and Portfolio Analysis experience. Writing ability, numeracy, initiative and capacity for learning rapidly are essential. Computing ability preferred. Competitive salary and good prospects in this expanding field.

Please apply with C.V. to: Dr Rachael Unsworth

CLUTTONS

74 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 9DD
Tel: 01-491 2768 for further details

SCHOOL FEES

HAVE YOU PLANNED FOR SCHOOL FEES OR THINK YOU HAVE LEFT IT TOO LATE?

Paying for private education is a very costly undertaking. But with the right advice the total capital outlay can be considerably reduced.

So fill in the coupon below and together we'll help your children achieve their full potential.

To: DBMS Financial Services, P.O. Box 11, Birkwood, Warrington, Cheshire. WA9 6AT.
Mr/Ms/Miss _____
Address _____
Postcode _____ Tel No _____

HESLEY GROUP OF SCHOOLS

Vicar's Hill, Boleyn, Warrington, Cheshire. WA9 6AT.
We require a General Subject teacher, if possible for September, but otherwise for January at our O.A.S. Senior School. The ability to teach in a general subject is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic, administrative and financial aspects of the school.

The Secretary, at the above address. Telephone: (0594) 75350.

Gabbitts-Thring

Advisors on Independent Education
For personal advice on your child's needs, please contact:
The Gabbitts-Thring Educational Trust Limited
6, 7 & 8 Backville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR.
Tel: 01-734 0161
We are a charitable trust and our service is free.

BARBARA SPEAKE SCHOOL

Wanted for September 1987: Staff for Junior Department. Send C.V. or telephone. The Principal, Barbara Speake School, East Acton Lane, East Acton, London W3 7EG. 01 743 5805.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL ASSISTANT HISTORY TEACHER

required for January, 1988, to teach to A Level and university entrance. Please apply in writing with full cv to: The Headmaster, 17 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PB

LONDON NW11 THE KING ALFRED SCHOOL

Headmaster, East. 1988
From September 1987 - three teachers to cover the following posts: 1. Head of Junior Department. 2. Head of Senior Department. 3. Head of Sixth Form. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic, administrative and financial aspects of the school.

RESIDENT STUDENT

required for September to September for one year by co-educational boarding prep. school to assist with general duties and housekeeping.

Please telephone the Headmaster, St. Anthony's School, 90 Fitzjohns Avenue, Hampstead, London, NW3 6NX, 01-491 2768.

NORTHUMBERLAND LONGVIEW TOWERS SCHOOL

Modern Languages
Required for September 1987 or January 1988, a teacher of French (A.C.S.E. some 'A' level work will also be available). The ability to offer assistance in other subjects such as English would be welcomed.

Further details and application forms from the Headmaster, Longview Towers School, Barnack, Northants. Tel: 0283 307584

Qualified Primary Teacher

required September 1987 for 6th to 8th year. Scale 2 London. Working plus holidays. Non-residential. Apply to: The Principal, Longview Towers School, Barnack, Northants. Tel: 0283 307584

THOMAS'S

An energetic, enthusiastic class teacher of 6-7 year olds required for September 1987. Apply with CV, references and telephone number to: Thomas's, 15 Chiswick Gardens, London W4 3JL. Tel: 01 730 0386

BROOKSIDE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

3 Brookside, Cambridge CB2 1JE
Tel: 0223 64639
• 9/10 month personal assistant courses
• 3 month intensive and refresher courses
• All include audio typing, word processing, Telex, fax and other office machinery.
Courses commence 18 September, 4 January, 25 April.

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• 9 month Executive Secretarial Diploma Course
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Executive Secretarial College (1, 2, 3 terms)
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• Range of Management subjects
• A Certificate for each student
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22-24 Queensberry Place LONDON SW7 2DS
Two and Three-Term Diploma Courses
January 1988. Today electronic training with Word Processing. Please write or telephone (01) 589 8583.

FELLOWSHIPS

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON

Re-advertisement

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

£27,270 - £29,994

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Education which will become vacant after 31st December 1987 on the retirement of the present Director, Peter Harris. It is proposed that the new Director should take up his/her appointment before that date, if possible.

The person appointed will be responsible for a Department covering the full range of education services including a Polytechnic. He/she will be expected to build upon the Borough's impressive record of educational innovation and to strengthen and extend its nationally recognised achievements in curriculum development. The newly appointed Director will have the opportunity to play a leading role in shaping policies, and in implementing organisational and structural change.

The Council is committed to extending opportunity and fostering excellence in the context of a multi-ethnic society; to this end it is seeking a person of enthusiasm, ability and energy with substantial management and administrative experience in the education service, who is able to communicate effectively and contribute fully to the corporate management of the Authority as a member of the Chief Officers' Management Team.

Application forms, which should be returned by 24th July 1987 and further details of the post are available from The Controller of Personnel and Management Services, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton, WV1 1SH (Telephone 0902 27811 ext 4063). Previous applications will remain under consideration.

Wolverhampton Metropolitan Borough Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and positively welcomes applications from all sections of the community irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic or national origin, colour, age (up to 65 years), disability, sexual orientation or responsibility for dependants.

WOLVERHAMPTON the pace setter

MERTON COLLEGE JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AND SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS 1988

The College proposes, if candidates of sufficient merit present themselves, to elect to two or three Junior Research Fellowships and to three or four Senior Scholarships in 1988. These awards are open to both men and women. Candidates for Junior Research Fellowships must be under the age of 27, and candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under the age of 25, on 1 October 1988.

Details of the awards and of the method of applying for them may be obtained from: The Warden's Secretary, Merton College, Oxford OX1 4JD.

The closing date for applications is FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 1987.

LADY MARGARET HALL OXFORD ROLLS-ROYCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Rolls-Royce Research Fellowship tenable at Lady Margaret Hall for three years from October 1987 or very soon thereafter in a subject related to the interests of Rolls-Royce Limited in advanced gas turbines.

Candidates should be in the age-range 24-32; salary approximately £9,300 - £13,500 dependent on age.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford OX2 6QA. Closing date for applications: 27th July 1987.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES THE TIMES CLASSIFIED

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

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liaise with major public companies. 120 w.p.m. shorthand and w.p. experience will be fully utilised in a position where your talents will be developed and recognised. Ideally you will live locally and be in your twenties to mid-thirties. Your salary will not be less than £15,000. This client would be prepared to offer more to an exceptional candidate. Telephone 01-589 4422, 185/187 Brompton Road, SW3 1NE

SENIOR SECRETARIES

THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR THE RIGHT PEOPLE



SECRETARY/PA TO INTERNATIONAL GROUP M.D. CIRCA £14,000

Senior Secretary needed to work with the Managing Director of a major International Computer Services Group.

Initiative and self confidence are the prime requirements backed by first class secretarial skills. The position is varied, demanding, and a willingness to turn one's hand to many things is essential. The commitment required will be rewarded with an excellent salary package in an excellent working environment.

Please write with full C.V. to Tony Carter, Group M.D., James Martin Associates PLC, 11-17 Worple Road, Wimbledon, SW19 4JS.

COULD YOU KEEP PACE WITH THIS CREATIVE TEAM?

As PA to the Managing Director and two Creative Directors of this high profile Design Consultancy, your professional poise and resourcefulness will be highly valued. You will be relied on to set up an efficient administration system, compose business letters, and to seek out valuable sources of information whenever required. An ability to prioritise, together with initiative, accurate typing

and shorthand are essential. If you are equally capable of handling personal work and can remain calm in difficult situations, this job offers real potential. You will be working in smart offices in the King's Road, with a starting salary of up to £14,000, BUPA and 4 weeks holiday. Telephone 01-589 4422, 185/187 Brompton Road, SW3 1NE.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR THE RIGHT PEOPLE

GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES IN PROPERTY

A prestigious property company near The River has career openings for two graduate trainees; one in management and the other as a negotiator. The former will thrive on responsibility and initiative and the latter will be outgoing personality with masses of common sense. Both must be self-confident, live locally and have a clean driving licence. Start at £8,000. Age 21+ some typing advantages.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street, London W1
01-481 4481

SECRETARY/PA £14,000 a.s.e.

A renowned international business company is urgently seeking a Secretary with some experience for their Regent Street office to work with their PR Director. Your day will consist of 50% typing, some shorthand and w.p. The remaining time consists of organising venues, meetings, press releases and liaising with members of the group. Age 19-30, finish, BUPA, pension scheme, life assurance and discount of holidays and food.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street, London W1
01-481 4481

COLLEGE LEAVER £8000

Due to promotion, a well established graphic design company with a young environment needs a bright college leaver with accurate typing (45 wpm) no shorthand to work on reception and learn all the office skills that go with a busy buzzing office. You will be in charge of stationary orders, stocks and all administration. It is a relaxed atmosphere. An excellent start to your career. Age 16+.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street, London W1
01-481 4481

US MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS £12,000 Reception

This American management consultancy requires a professional receptionist to greet their international clients. Normal receptionist duties. Must have at least 5 years' experience as a receptionist. Excellent benefits and bonus. Must be exceptionally well spoken and presented.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, Bond Street, London W1
01-481 4481

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Recruitment Consultants

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FRENCH: Banking post for bilingual PA/Secretary (probably mid twenties to mid thirties) with English and French shorthand. An interesting role for someone experienced, who can act as assistant as well as secretary to a senior executive. He is French, is the banks legal adviser and works very closely with the Chairman. Excellent salary and benefits. First interviews in London soon.

FRANKFURT AREA

GERMAN: The German subsidiary of a US company needs an experienced Secretary (English mother and English shorthand) with good German, probably between 25 and 35, to assist the European Director and Marketing Manager. They will be moving from Frankfurt to a very desirable location just outside in the Autumn. A knowledge of French or Italian would be useful. Salary range £11,000 - £17,000 a.s.e.

01 836 3794
22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR

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WP/Secretaries - NOW

With skills of 100 wpm and a working knowledge of word processors. Long or short term assignments.

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Our City Client, mainly Merchant and International Banks and Stockbrokers, have an ongoing need for secretaries with good skills, especially W.P. experience. We are a small, fast growing, friendly agency based just off Bishopsgate and very close to Liverpool Street Station.

We can offer long and short term assignments and we pay on Friday at top rates.

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AT THE TOP £14,000

As PA to the MD of this prestigious blue chip company you will enjoy considerable leisure both within the company and with outside contacts. Discretion and exposure to senior level responsibilities required.

RECEPTIONIST £10,000++

Our client, a prestigious international bank, based in beautiful offices in W1, seeks an experienced receptionist with first class personal presentation, speech and interpersonal skills. Benefits include bonus, free fares, and 5% mortgage subsidy.

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RECEPTION/PERSONNEL £9,500 + FREE TRAVEL

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Entry level post in a busy office with the major business bank. W1. The post offers a great opportunity to gain experience in a fast paced environment. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the office. A great opportunity to develop your career. Please send your CV to: 01-481 4481

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Very well paid and very busy office with a lovely appointed group director. He is very dynamic and has an excellent reputation for delegating. He is seeking a real self-starter who can deal confidently at every level and take on responsibility. 100/65 skills and WP ability required.

Very well paid and very busy office with a lovely appointed group director. He is very dynamic and has an excellent reputation for delegating. He is seeking a real self-starter who can deal confidently at every level and take on responsibility. 100/65 skills and WP ability required.

LOVE + TATE

01 283 0111
TOWN BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2N 1DS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

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If you are a first class secretary with some shorthand, audio and good typing this busy Property Investment Co. with plush offices in W1 needs you urgently. Working for one of the Directors will keep you on your toes. Age 20+.

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This is a real challenge and a chance to get about Britain. A clever person with real initiative will advance quickly in this fast moving environment. Typing 50wpm, age 20+.

To complete these pictures please contact Lindsey Anderson on 01 631 0902.

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MONEY MAGAZINE LTD

FASHION & TRAVEL £12,000

A dynamic young textile company needs an organized PA/Secretary to give full support to their managing director. This is a responsible position involving office management, for holding and arranging presentations and run the administration. You should be blessed with initiative and commonsense and have excellent audio/typing.

Please telephone 01-240 3531
Early/late appointments arranged.

Elizabeth Hunt
Recruitment Consultants
19 Grosvenor Street London W1

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR £13,000

He's a senior Board man, a character with terrific hands-on and organizational skills, some of personal nature. Take minutes at Board. Age preferred 30-45, with sound education. Use Baker St. 5m.

Call JULIE O'BRIEN
01-661 2948.

Office Angels
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING £12,000

Join this very well established and leading advertising agency as a Secretary to a family appointed group director. He is very dynamic and has an excellent reputation for delegating. He is seeking a real self-starter who can deal confidently at every level and take on responsibility. 100/65 skills and WP ability required.

BANKING CONNECTIONS £12,000

This large international concern are seeking a senior secretary to organize a partner who deals in capital markets. Take on a full secretarial role, arrange corporate travel itineraries, liaise with clients and look after his expenses. 100/65 skills and WP experience needed.

Please telephone 01 240 3531
Early/late appointments arranged.

Elizabeth Hunt
Recruitment Consultants
2 Bow Lane London EC4

PR FOR OUR CLIENT ZANUSSI

Amidst the head of public relations with press releases and all matters relating to the promotion of this famous household appliance company. Become involved in press launches and many other fascinating events. Shorthand and typing essential to acquire a superb career.

Call Lynn Latt.

STAFF INTRODUCTIONS
01-486 6951

CHRISTINE WATSON LTD
2nd Floor, 124 Wigmore Street, London W1

PR AND ADVERTISING SALARY £9,500 NEG

Two intelligent capable PA/Secs required with good SH/typing for these prestigious agencies. Imagination, initiative and a responsible attitude essential for in addition to providing support at Director level you will lend extensive assistance to major campaigns liaising with many top clients. Good opportunities to progress beyond the secretarial field.

01 835 8235 (rec cons)

Let us make our success, your success

ADVERTISING PA £11K

A unique opportunity to be in at the top of this major advertising agency. The dynamic MD needs you to support his hectic workload. Dealing with international clients you will arrange presentations and run the administration. You should be blessed with initiative and commonsense and have excellent audio/typing.

Call Monica Watson.

STAFF INTRODUCTIONS
01-486 6951

RICH & FAMOUS to £12,000

Join this very exclusive world famous firm of jewellers as personal assistant to a senior executive. He seeks a sophisticated and socially confident person as you will be dealing with VIP clients. You should have basic bookkeeping skills and 50 wpm typing and WP ability. This position is not heavily secretarial.

Please telephone 01 240 3531.
Early/late appointments arranged.

Elizabeth Hunt
Recruitment Consultants
2-3 Bedford Street London WC2

PA NO SHORTHAND c.£11,000

Experienced within the leading international organisation the post offers a great opportunity to gain experience in a fast paced environment. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the office. A great opportunity to develop your career. Please send your CV to: 01-481 4481

Please Ann Grever

01-588 6674

PA/SECRETARY

Required to set up and run small Knightsbridge office. You will have the ability to work on your own initiative and accept responsibility in liaising with clients, arranging meetings and dealing with all related matters. First class administrative experience, typing/shorthand essential. Basic bookkeeping. Superb working conditions.

Please telephone NSJ Ltd, 01 629 2841.

INTERNATIONAL PA PACKAGE OF £13,000

Join London's largest City bank in their Corporate Finance Department. Assist a new Director who is developing business on the continent. Languages are useful but not essential. A steady background as a secretary and good shorthand needed. Age 22-26.

Phone Karen of Cells

01-588 6674

BILINGUAL P.A. C. £12,000 + SUB. MORTGAGE

Two Directors of a leading Merchant Bank require a P.A. with fluent French and good shorthand and WP skills. One of the Directors spends most of his time abroad. Previous banking experience would be an advantage. Please contact Heidi Kerrigan.

TOM KERRIGAN ASSOCIATES LIMITED
2ND FLOOR, 20 WORMWOOD STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON EC2N 1RQ
TELEPHONE: 01-588 4303

TOM KERRIGAN ASSOCIATES LTD
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

FRENCH & SPANISH £13,500

Music and Media Industry organisation in W1 seek a bilingual PA to assist senior Director. A challenging role to suit a person with sparkle and PR flair. SH/Hand required in English.

COVENT GARDEN EXPERIENCED LEGAL SECRETARY/PA £12,000

Solicitors running international arbitration rooms in extremely pleasant Covent Garden offices, unreservedly need a very special person to organise arbitration bookings and act as Secretary/PA. With extensive client contact. Interesting work, relaxed atmosphere, responsibility, excellent meals. Good references essential, holidays booked.

Telephone 240 8121 (office hours)
0580 200768 (evenings)

No Agencies

GROUP PUBLIC RELATIONS PLC SENIOR SECRETARY £10,000 + bonus + benefits Covent Garden

A highly demanding and varied, key position in this fast growing PR consultancy. Priority given to 25-35 years, must be able to work under pressure and on own initiative. Some experience in property would be useful. Salary negotiable a.s.e.

Apply in writing to:

Miss K. Sherrington,
27, Hill Street,
London W1X 8AS.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT TO THE MARKETING DIRECTOR

Wines From Spain, at the Spanish Promotion Centre in London, is seeking to appoint a Clerical Assistant to the Marketing Director. The post involves a high degree of accuracy and thoroughness. One established, the successful candidate will be able to control higher level of responsibility in the area of the Marketing Director. Experience of the Wine Trade is not necessary but would be an advantage.

Salary in the region of £10,000 per annum
Hours: 9.30am - 5.30pm, 1 month holiday.
Please apply in writing with CV to:

The Administration Director,
The Spanish Promotion Centre,
22 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AP.

SMALL PRESTIGIOUS CITY OFFICE REQUIRES RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST.

Smart appearance, flexibility, sense of humour and good typing necessary. Word processing an advantage. Could suit mature lady. c.£8,000.

Please write with CV to Box J06 The Times, Box numbers Dept., 1 Virginia Street, London. E1 9DD

SWEDISH £12,000

A Liaison function for a good communicator with fluent Swedish in an international firm in EC4 employing 25,000 staff in 81 countries. Tremendous scope and variety of responsibilities, co-ordinating, researching and translating. Will suit a well organised PA, 25+ with good typing. Fantastic perks.

FRENCH £10,000

We have three posts in Central London for shorthand executive secretaries with at least 'A' level knowledge of French and only one year exp!

FRENCH (PUBLISHING) £8,500

Large Central London Publishing House seeks a French speaking graduate shorthand sec to assist the Rights Director. Excellent prospects for person keen to pursue career in publishing. Some previous office exp required.

(01) 839 3365
CLC LANGUAGE SERVICES & CO (rec cons)
6 Buckingham St, London WC2N 6BU

SECRETARY/PA

Small trendy Architect's practice near City, working on historic buildings, seeks a graduate PA with work experience, humorous, well-organised, self-motivated and willing to get involved in all aspects of the firm. Age 25+, non-smoker, salary £9,500 + nego. Please reply with CV to: The Senior Partner, JHA, 55 Kingsland Road, E2 8AG.

DUTCH/FRENCH SPEAKING SHORTHAND SECRETARY

For M.D. of large Mayfair based property company. Suit female 25-35 years, must be able to work under pressure and on own initiative. Some experience in property would be useful. Salary negotiable a.s.e.

Apply in writing to:

Miss K. Sherrington,
27, Hill Street,
London W1X 8AS.

W/P SECRETARY £10,000 + MAYFAIR

Would you like to - be secretary to a young dynamic team? - work for a small, friendly, international trading company? - work in beautiful Mayfair offices?

Do you have - Minimum 2 years' experience? - Skills 80/50, WP (incl. Word Star)?

Are you - prepared for flexible hours? - living in central London? - smart, presentable, 20-35?

Contact: Laura Rodger, 409 3500

CHRISTINE WATSON LTD
2nd Floor, 124 Wigmore Street, London W1

FASHION SALARY £8,000 - £10,500

Four excellent positions have arisen within this international Fashion Co for well presented PA/Administrators with good typing, SH/WP useful. Candidates should be people persons who enjoy lots of client liaison, dealing with PR functions, some research as well as helping to market the co. It's essential you have the ability to work on your own initiative.

01 835 8235 (rec cons)

Let us make our success, your success

JANET STREET PORTER

Is looking for a mature secretary with experience in the film/TV industry to join the NETWORK 7 team in mid production.

If you're looking for a 9 to 5 existence, don't look here! Immediate start.

Phone Harriet Barnett 987 6930

SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR

City - new area, new team, new job. We need a secretarial services administrator to coordinate and manage a team of secretaries. The role involves a lot of travel and a high degree of responsibility. Salary £10,000 + nego. Please send CV to: C. L. Carter, 67 E. 1st St.

KEYSTONE EMP AGY

RECEPTION £11,000

One of the City's leading firms, a household name, famous for its dynamism, and success is looking to recruit a top-flight receptionist to join the team at the Chairman's floor of the London Headquarters.

Appl from a secretarial background with a minimum of 3 years' experience which will have equipped you with an enthusiastic, polite, and efficient manner. You will be responsible for a very special degree of personal courtesy, neatness and initiative. These qualities, along with good social skills will involve you in the daily meeting and greeting of important visitors to the company.

The role is fast, very demanding and requires quick thinking, quick responses and prompt action. This is not an ordinary position - the Chairman is not an ordinary man!

Age 25-35

City Office
600 0286

ANGELA MORTIMER

RECEPTIONIST TO £10,000

A famous PR company, based in the West End, need an organised person who knows that reception work is more than a few 'GOOD MORNINGS' fitted in between the knitting and the cups of coffee. This job will be a hectic mixture of telephone work and helping creative people and their clients.

JOAN TREE
IN COVENT GARDEN
01-481 4481

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

to insertion date.)

